The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2223. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor..........**Edwin D. Morgan**, Repub.
Lieutenant-Governor. **Robert Campbell**, Repub.
Canal Commissioner. **Hiram Gardner**, Repub.
State Prison Insp'r..**Josiah K. Everest**, Repub.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

TABLE OF MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Morgan.	Parker
Albany	—	3350
Broome	800	—
Cattaraugus	1500	—
Cayuga	3000	—
Chautauque	3400	—
Chemung	—	200
Chenango	700	—
Columbia	1000	—
Dutchess	500	—
Erie (ten towns)	—	100
Franklin	—	300
Fulton	400	—
Genesee	1000	—
Greene	—	700
Herkimer	1600	—
Jefferson	1800	—
Kings	—	4500
Livingston	1000	—
Montgomery	800	—
Madison	500	—
Monroe	2100	—
New-York	—	19490
Niagara	1200	—
Onondaga	2900	—
Ontario	1600	—
Oneida	2700	—
Oswego	658	—
Orleans	1500	—
Otsego	800	—
Putnam	—	500
Rensselaer	3000	—
Richmond	—	1113
St. Lawrence	5500	—
Schenectady	100	—
Schuyler	300	—
Seneca	—	24
Steuben	850	—
Tioga	250	—
Tompkins	1500	—
Ulster	—	2500
Wayne	1900	—
Yates	1200	—
Total	45358 32687	32687
Republican majority so far	12671	

The same counties last year gave nearly 13,000 Democratic majority, and the Republican gain so far is, therefore, nearly 25,000. There are eighteen more counties still to hear from, and these will, in all probability, swell the Republican majority on the State ticket to 20,000.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

[Democrats in SMALL CAPS. Opposition in Roman. * denotes reëlection.]

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Luther C. Carter.	18.	Clark B. Cochrane.*
2.	James Humphrey.	19.	J. H. Grahame.
3.	D. E. Sickles* (cont'd.)	20.	Roscoe Conkling.
4.	Thomas J. Barr.	21.	R. H. Duell.
5.	Wm. B. Maclay.*	22.	M. L. Lee.
6.	John Cochrane.*	23.	Charles B. Hoard.*
7.	George Briggs.	24.	C. B. Sedgewick.
8.	Horace F. Clark.*	25.	Martin Butterfield.
9.	J. B. Haskin* (d'btful.)	26.	E. B. Pottle.*
10.	Chas. H. Van Wycke.	27.	Alfred Wells.
11.	E. P. Strong.	28.	Wm. Irvine.
12.	C. L. Beale.	29.	A. Ely.
13.	Abram B. Olin.*	30.	Augustus Frank.
14.	John H. Reynolds.	31.	Silas M. Burroughs.*
15.	James B. McKean.	32.	E. G. Spaulding.
16.	G. W. Palmer.*	33.	R. E. Fenton.
17.	F. E. Spinner.*		

In the First Congressional District, (Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and part of Kings County,) John A. Searing, Democrat, and present member, has been undoubtedly defeated. The eastern half of Suffolk (First Assembly District) gives Carter 1,163 majority over Searing. Queens County gives Carter 98 majority and Kings 160. Searing's majority over Carter in Richmond is 617. The remaining part of Suffolk yet to be heard from cannot save Searing. Carter, so far, is 804 ahead.

In the Second Congressional District, (from the First to the Twelfth Wards of Brooklyn,) James Humphrey, the Union candidate, is elected over the Administration candidate, G. B. Taylor, by 2,000 majority.

In the Third Congressional District, (the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards of this City,) the returns, as published in yesterday's issue, was that Daniel E. Sickles, Democrat, had been reëlected by 209 majority over Walbridge, Democrat, and 138 over Williamson, the Union candidate. It is now claimed by Mr. Williamson's friends that he had a plurality of votes over Sickles, and the election of the latter will, therefore, be contested.

In the Fourth Congressional District, the Fourth Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards of this City, Thomas J. Barr, Democrat and Anti-Tammany candidate, has been elected by 1,269 majority over Stephens, also Democrat, and by 1,649 majority over Brennan, Republican.

In the Fifth Congress District (the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York City, and the Thirteenth to Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn) Wm. B. Maclay, Democrat, is reëlected by 619 over Hamilton, also Democrat, and by 4,763 over Dean, American.

In the Sixth Congress District (the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of this City) John Cochrane, Democrat, is reëlected by 1,451 majority over McCurdy, the candidate of the united Opposition.

In the Seventh Congress District (the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards) George Briggs, the Opposition candidate, was elected over Elijah Ward, Democrat and present member, by the handsome majority of 1,358.

In the Eighth Congressional District (the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards) the majority of Horace F. Clark, Union candidate, over Herrick, Democrat, is 2,662.

An unusual amount of interest has been manifested in the election of a member of Congress for the Ninth Congress District, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties. The contest has been close between Mr. Haskin, present member and Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and Mr. Kemble, Administration supporter, and the result is still in doubt, though present appearances are in favor of Mr. Haskin's election. At the time of writing we have complete returns from Putnam and Rockland Counties, with partial returns from Westchester, which give Kemble about 160 majority; but some nine or ten towns still to hear from will, we presume, place Haskin ahead. The following table may be found interesting:

VOTE IN THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Haskin's maj.	Kemble's maj.
Rockland County		519
Putnam County		514
Westchester Co.—Bedford	161	
Lewisboro'	113	
Morrisania	202	
Mt. Pleasant		12
Newcastle	36	
New-Rochelle	86	
North Salem	75	
Pelham	7	
Poundridge	70	
Westchester		36
White Plains	6	
Westfarms	234	
Williamsbridge		36
Yonkers	32	
	1,022	1,117 1,022
Majority so far in favor of Kemble		95

With eleven towns in Westchester County still to hear from.

Mr. Corning's defeat by a large majority in the Albany Congressional District, is the most remarkable incident of the election. He is emphatically a man hard to beat. To personal qualities well-calculated to make him popular, he unites the influence which large fortune and vast business necessarily confer. His qualifications for public station, though not what would usually be styled brilliant, are yet of a high order: for, though no orator, he is a well-informed, sagacious business man, of large experience and eminent success. Personally he is, beyond all question, one of those who are too seldom found in the public service, and who confer rather than receive a favor when they accept positions in the State or National Legislature.

Mr. Corning is now a member of Congress. In all respects but one he secured substantially the approval of his constituents. That one unfortunate step which lost him his seat was, of course, his Lecompton vote. In an evil hour, and as we must believe against the leaning of his own mind, he consented to uphold the President's Kansas policy. The result was unfolded on Tuesday. Coming before the people of his own city and county for a reëlection, he is overwhelmingly defeated. All parties contributed to his condemnation. Republicans, Americans, and Democrats found a bond of union in their common disapproval of his course. As a man, they respected him. As a townsman and fellow-citizen, they were proud of him. But as a representative, who, in obedience to Executive influence, betrayed his trust, they repudiated him. The lesson is emphatic. All circumstances tend to give it importance. If there shall be in the Congress now elected any Northern man who, through fear of power or from a desire to propitiate favor in high places, is so weak as to sacrifice the interests of those who elected him, he may well derive instruction from the example of Mr. Corning.

In the Erie District, the Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding is elected over the present member, Mr. Hatch, who voted for the Lecompton bill, and who was a candidate for reëlection. Mr. Spaulding was a member of Congress seven or eight years ago, and has since been State Treasurer. He will prove a faithful and efficient representative.

There are no other changes in the New-York Congressional delegation that are worthy of special notice.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

Sheriff—John Kelly, Democrat.
County Clerk—John Clancy, Democrat.
District-Attorney—Nelson J. Waterbury, Democrat.
Judge of the Superior Court—James Moncrief, Democrat.
Supervisor—Wm. C. Conner, Dem.
Coroners—Robert Gamble, Dem.; Wm. Schirmer, Dem.; Francis B. O'Keefe, Dem.; Andrew Jackman, Dem.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

Register..........H. C. Cady, Union.
County Clerk.........C Thomas, Union.
Surrogate............R. C. Brainard, Democrat.
Superintendent Poor.. J. Vanderveer, Union.
Coroners............George I. Lott, Union.; A. Horton, Union.
Justice Sessions......W. H. Hoyt, Union.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

Counties.	Dist.	
Albany	1.	H. Creble, Democrat.
	2.	M. L. Filkins, Union.
	3.	W. A. Young, Democrat.
	4.	L. D. Collins, Union.
Alleghany	1.	A. Lockhart, Republican.
	2.	W. Cobb, Republican.
Broome	1.	Osborn E. Bump, Union.
Cattaraugus	1.	M. Baker, Republican.
	2.	W. Buffington, Jr., Republican.
Cayuga	1.	W. W. Payne, Republican.
	2.	Chauncey B. Abbott, Republican.
Chautauque	1.	Henry Bliss, Republican.
	2.	Sidney E. Palmer, Republican.
Chenango	1.	G. B. Palmer, Democrat.
	2.	J. L. Grant, Republican.
Chemung	1.	P. Wintermute, Republican.
Columbia	1.	R. F. Livingston, Republican.
	2.	J. G. Von Valkenberg, Republican.
Cortland	1.	Arthur Holmes, Republiican.
Dutchess	1.	J. Mackin, Republican.
	2.	Samuel J. Farmer, Republican.
Erie	1.	D. Bowen, Union.
	2.	H. B. Miller, Union.
	3.	I. S. King, Union.
	4.	W. Rodgers, Union.
Franklin	1.	Martin L. Parlin, Republican.
Fulton	1.	Henry W. Spencer, Republican.
Genesee	1.	E. G. Moulton, Republican.
Herkimer	1.	Solomon Graves, Republican.
	2.	Lester Green, Republican.
Jefferson	1.	R. Weaver, Republican.
	2.	P. S. Stewart, Republican.
	3.	H. Fish, Republican.
Kings	1.	Joseph Wilson, Democrat.
	2.	Marcus D. Moore, Union.
	3.	Harmanus B. Duryea, Rep*.
	4.	Thomas. A. Gardiner, Dem.
	5.	Lucius C. Andrus, Rep.
	6.	Abraham Messerole, Jr., Union.
	7.	Franklin Tuthill, Union.
Lewis	1.	L. R. Lyon, Republican.
Livingston	1.	S. L. Fuller, Rep.
	2.	John Wiley, Rep.
Madison	1.	Simeon Rider, Republican.
Monroe	1.	H. A. Lyon, Rep.
	2.	E. Pond, Rep.
	3.	Alphonso Perry, Rep.
Montgomery	1.	Jeremiah Snell, Union.
New-York	1.	Jacob L. Smith, Dem.*
	2.	Michael Fitzgerald, Dem.*
	3.	C. B. Woodruff, Dem.
	4.	William Glover, Dem.
	5.	John S. Shaw, Rep.
	6.	Geo. A. Jeremiah, Dem.*
	7.	Fred. A. Conklin, Rep.
	8.	J. J. Reilly, Dem.
	9.	Charles S. Spencer, *Union*.
	10.	J. W. Chanler, Dem.*
	11.	Noah D. Childs, Dem.*
	12.	Theo. E. Tomlinson, Dem.
	13.	Peter Masterson, Dem.
	14.	George Opdyke, Union.
	15.	Edward Murray, Dem.
	16.	James C. Rutherford, Dem.
	17.	James Mc Leod, Dem.
Niagara		James Sweeney, Republican.
		R. Van Horn, Republican.
Oneida	1.	C. Schoefield, Republican.
	2.	E. Loomis, Republican.
	3.	R. C. Castello, Republican.
	4.	D. Thomas, Republican.
Otsego	1.	G. Longenhelt, Republican.
	2.	D. B. St. John, Republican.
Onondaga	1.	L. Ramsey, Republican.
	2.	H. W. Slocum, Republican.
	3.	Orin Aylworth, Republican.
Ontario	1.	A. Warner, Democrat.
	2.	S. Powell, Republican.
Orleans	1.	A. Hutchinson, Republican.
Oswego	1.	D. C. Littlejohn, Republican.
	2.	B. Brockway, Republican.
	3.	James J. Coit, Republican.
Putnam	1.	E. A. Pelton, Republican.
Queens	1.	H. W. Eastman, Republican.
	2.	Robert L. Meeks, Republican.
Rensselaer	1.	T. Coleman, Union.
	2.	H. B. Clark, Union.
	3.	—— Bingham, Rep.
Richmond	1.	Robert Christie, Dem.
Saratoga	1.	Chauncey Boughton, Republican.
	2.	G. S. Batchelder, Republican.
Schoharie	1.	W. C. Lamont, Democrat.
St. Lawrence	1.	Harlow Goddard, Republican.
	2.	Wm. Briggs, Republican.
	3.	O. F. Shepard, Republican.
Schenectady	1.	J. Thomas, Rep.
Seneca	1.	J. P. Chamberlain, Rep.
Suffolk	1.	B. F. Wiggins, Union.
	2.	R. J. Cornelius, Dem.
Tioga	1.	D. Earl, Rep.
Tompkins	1.	W. Woodbury, Republican.
Ulster	1.	C. L. Traver, Rep.
Washington	1.	Geo. H. Taylor, Dem.
Wayne	1.	H. K. Graves, Republican.
	2.	J. A. Lainey, Republican.
Westchester	1.	Augustus Van Cortlandt, Dem.
	2.	E. G. Sutherland, Dem.
Yates	1.	D. Morris, Republican.

Republican and Union 79, Democrats, 25.

The above is not official, but will probably be found nearly correct.

The following shows some of the votes upon Assemblymen.

New-York City.—*First District.*—Jacob L. Smith, (Dem.,) 1,912; Garlick, (Rep.,) 1,070; Quinn, (Ind. Dem.,) 447. Smith's majority, 395.

Third District.—O. B. Woodruff, (Dem.,) 2,277; Henry A. Morgan, (Rep.,) 1,591. Woodruff's majority, 686.

Fifth District.—Arthur A. Delaney, (Dem.,) 1,835; John J. Shaw, (Rep.,) 2,123; John Vanderpool, (Am.,) 466; scattering, 49. Shaw's plurality, 268.

Sixth District.—George A. Jeremiah, (Dem.,) 2,748; Adolphus Borst, (Union,) 1,406. Jeremiah's majority, 1,342.

Seventh District—Frederick A. Conkling, (Rep.,) 1,671; Philip W. Engs, (Dem.,) 1,491; J. Mansfield Daws, (Am.,) 1,226; Conkling's plurality, 380.

Eighth District—Reilly, (Dem.,) 2,950; Roberts, (Rep.) 1,694; Cutter, Ind., (Dem.,) 523; Reilly's majority, 733.

Ninth District—Charles S. Spencer, (Union,) 2,267; Robert D. Livingston, (Dem.,) 2,082. Spencer's majority 185.

Tenth District—G. W. Chanler, (Dem.,) 2,085; Joseph Canning, (Union,) 1,695. Chanler's maj. 390.

Eleventh District—N. A. Childs, (Dem.,) 2,418; Dan. D. Conover, (Rep.,) 2,088; W. E. Robinson, (Ind.,) 424. Child's plurality 330.

Twelfth District—Tomlinson, (Dem.,) 3,100; Wetter, (Rep.,) 750. Tomlinson's majority 2,350.

Thirteenth District—P. Masterton, 1,685; R. H. Shannon, (Union,) 1,469; Masterton's majority, 214.

Fourteenth District—Murray, Dem., 1,940; Geo. Apdyke, Rep., 1,970; Genet, Ind. Dem., 280; Apdyke's plurality, 30.

Fifteenth District—Page, Dem., 1,400; Childs, Rep., 1,690; Huston, Ind, Dem., 58; Childs' majority, 232.

Sixteenth District—Rutherford, Dem., 1,309; Seeley, Union, 830; Rutherford's majority, 479.

Seventeenth District—McLeod, Dem., 1,118; Dunning, Rep., 478; Eels, Am., 940; McLeod's majority, 300.

Kings County.—*First District*—Joseph Wilson, (V. D.,) 887; Meyers, (B. D.,) 508; Stillwell, (Rep.) 644; Van Sickles, (Am.,) 560; Wilson's plurality, 243.

Seventh District—Franklin Tuthill, (Union,) 1,614; John Maertz, (B. D.,) 1,113; Stephen C. Jackson, (V. D.,) 655; Tuthill's plurality, 481.

Suffolk County.—*First District*—B. F. Wiggins, (Union,) 1,519; Merrells, (Dem.,) 905; Wiggins' majority, 614.

Westchester.—Van Cortlandt's (Dem.) majority over Cyrus D. Gifford (Rep.) is 44.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election in New-Jersey resulted in a complete triumph of the Opposition. All the Opposition members of Congress are elected by heavy majorities, and there is an undoubted Opposition majority in the Legislature, which defeats Wright for United States Senator.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First District—John H. Nixon, Union.
Second District—John L. N. Stratton, Union.
Third District—Garnett B. Adrain, Union, reëlected;
Fourth District—Jetur R. Riggs, Anti-Lecompton Democrat.
Fifth District—Wm. Pennington, Union.

The Administration loses three members of Congress in New-Jersey. Adrain, elected in 1856 as an Administration candidate in the Third District, is reëlected as a Union Anti-Administration Representative. Hutler, in the Fourth, is beaten by Riggs. In the Fifth, Wortendyke is defeated by Gov. Pennington. In the XXXVth Congress the New-Jersey representation originally stood 3 Democrats to 2 Opposition. In the XXXVIth it will be all Opposition.

Adrain gets 754 majority in Middlesex County, with Somerset nearly even, and only 500 against him in Hunterdon; the latter being a loss of 1,442 to the Administration. All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected.

The County of Essex (including the city of Newark) has done splendidly for the Opposition. Pennington has 1,788 majority in the County, and Miller, Opposition, is elected Sheriff by 1,547 majority. In 1856 the County went Democratic by 2,085 majority.

In the Legislature the parties will stand as follows:

Senate—Opposition, 8; Democrats, 13.
House—Opposition, 35; Democrats, 25.

This will give the Opposition a majority of five.

The Opposition elected to the House are about equally divided between the Americans and Republicans.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor—Nathaniel P. Banks.
Lieutenant-Governor—Eliphalet Trask.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner.
Auditor—Charles White.
Attorney-General—Stephen H. Phillips.

The vote for Governor in all but fifteen towns, foots up:

Banks, Republican, 65,091; Beach, Democrat, 36,669; Lawrence, American, 11,622. Banks' plurality 28,522.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Districts.
First.....Thomas D. Eliot, Republican.
Second...James Buffinton, Republican, reëlected.
Third....Charles F. Adams, Republican.
Fourth...Alexander H. Rice, Republican.
Fifth.....Anson Burlingame, Republican.
Sixth.....John B. Alley, Republican.
Seventh..Daniel W. Gooch, Republican.
Eighth...Charles R. Train, Republican.
Ninth....Eli Thayer, Republican, reëlected.
Tenth....Charles Delano, Republican.
Eleventh..Henry L. Dawes, Republican.

Of the Senators elected, 37 are Republicans, and 3 Democrats. To the House, 192 Republicans, 29 Democrats, and 10 Americans are elected, and there are nine Districts to hear from.

Burlingame's majority in the Fifth Congressional District, is 412.

Governor Banks was waited upon on election night, and the result having been announced to him, he made a brief speech. He said:

> We will show, through the actions of the Representatives of this Commonwealth, and especially of the Representatives of the city of Boston, that we are not the narrow-minded, bigoted, fanatical, sectional party, or sectional men, that we have been represented; [cries of "Good, good;"] we will show in our Representatives in Congress, both in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and especially, very especially, in the characters of the men whom you have elected in these Congressional Districts—we will show the country that we have National Representatives, men who represent the principles of the people of this country, the great national interests of this country, the glorious doctrines of individual and general liberty, for the establishment and support of which the institutions of our Government have been founded. [Cheers.]

The following comments on the election are from the Boston *Advertiser*:

> By this election the people of Massachusetts speak with emphasis their cordial approval of the administration of the State Government during the past year;—and with equal emphasis their detestation of the Federal Administration, and their opposition to the corrupt alliance between the South and the Democratic Party of the North,—the perversion of the Government to sectional purposes, setting at naught its fundamental principles, disregarding the interests of the people, and tarnishing the national honor.
>
> The most active exertions have been made to get a vote from Massachusetts in Congress which should speak against the life-long voice of the State and the deep-planted instincts of the people. To this end the most incongruous alliances have been formed, the most remarkable political manœuvres have been effected, and every appliance has been adopted to gain support for the Administration candidate in the devoted district. All in vain. The battle has been hotly contested, the victory closely won, and so much greater is its glory. We need never expect to see such a combination of interests as essayed to elect Colonel Heard; since this attempt has failed, no other like it can ever succeed. It is unprecedented in the past history of our politics, and is likely long to remain without a parallel.

ILLINOIS.

The returns from this State are yet very meagre, owing to the storm that has prevailed during the past two days. There are indications that the Douglas Party has triumphed in the State, and the *Press* of Philadelphia has received a telegraphic dispatch from Chicago, emphatically stating such to be the case. In the absence of complete returns we are only able to make the following irregular table of the vote polled in some towns and a few cities:

VOTE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Counties.	Opp.	Dem.	Towns.	Opp.	Dem.
Cass	—	46	Lane	125	—
Davis	200	—	Joliet	—	411
Kaukakie	—	91	Elgin	213	—
Lasalle	200	—	Bridgeport	—	218
Morgan	—	107	Springfield	—	100
Scott	85	—	McHenry Co	250	—
Sangamon	—	300	Aurora	700	—
TOWNS.			Dwight	4	—
Geneva	123	—	Genesee	178	—
Fulton City	55	—	W. Galena	—	135
Warren	104	—	Kewanee	154	—
Lasalle	—	110	Waukegan	280	—
Middletown	60	—	Woodstock	50	—
W. Urbana	60	—	Galena	123	—
Rockford	875	—	Morris	28	—
Ashley	—	150	Jacksonville	200	—
Marengo	438	—	Peoria	—	315
Menamanee	—	145	Pekin	—	200
Cairo	175	—	Lexington	50	—
Galva	220	—	Pontiac	—	10
Virden	—	130	Lee Co., 3 towns	345	—
Atlanta	65	—	Galesburg	500	—
Centretown	110	—	Oneida	108	—
Alton	—	100	Rock Island	—	78
Chicago	960	—			
Total				6838 2636	2636
Opposition majority, so far				4202	

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

Dist.
IV. J. W. Davidson, A. L., in place of W. Kellogg, Adm.
V. J. C. Davis, Democrat.
VIII. J. Baker, Republican.

From the other Districts, six in number, the reports are so confused that it is impossible to say who are elected.

THE LATEST.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The *Press* has received a dispatch from Chicago stating in the most emphatic terms that Douglas has triumphed in Illinois.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. The Republicans in this city elect their entire ticket, including four Representatives, by a majority of 800—a loss of 350. The total vote polled was about 15,500. The Administration ticket polls 246 votes.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The returns, so far as received, in Chicago, indicate nothing definite. The contest is close, and both sides claim the victory.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

As far as heard from, the Legislature stands as follows:

House—Republicans, 35; Democrats, 33; doubtful, 7.

Senate—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 11; doubtful, 3.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The doubtful counties to hear from in Illinois are the following:

Fulton—This County elects two Representatives and in 1856 went Democratic, by 150 majority.

Madison—This county also elects two Representatives, and gave a large Republican and American majority in 1856.

McDonough—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 gave a Republican majority of 70.

Hancock—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 gave a Democratic majority.

Wabash—This county elects one Representative, and in 1856 went Democratic by 100 majority.

White—This county elects one Representative, and gave the Democrats in 1856 100 majority.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor	Moses Wisner, Rep.
Lieut. Governor	Ed. B. Fairfield, Rep.
Secretary of State	Nelson G. Isbell, Rep.
Sup. Public Instruction	John M. Gregory, Rep.
Commissioner of Land Office	James W. Sanborn, Rep.
Treasurer	John McKinney, Rep.
Auditor-General	Daniel L. Case, Rep.
Attorney-General	Jacob M. Howard, Rep.
Mem. Board of Education	Witter J. Baxter, Rep.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

I............George B. Cooper, Dem.
II............Henry Waldron,* Rep.
III............Francis W. Kellogg, Rep.
IV............Dewitt C. Leach,* Rep.

*Reëlected.

Fifteen counties heard from, says a telegraphic dispatch from Detroit, give the Republican State ticket 6,300 majority, showing considerable Democratic gains. Cooper in the First Congress District has 46 majority over Howard, Republican, with Livingston County to hear from, which gave 35 majority for the Republicans in 1856.

WISCONSIN.

In Kenosha City, Potter, Republican, for Congress, 178 majority.

Janesville City and two other towns give Washburne, Republican, for Congress, 252 majority.

Waukesha County, five townships, give Potter, Republican, for Congress, 204 majority.

Milwaukie City gives Brown, Democrat, for Congress, a majority of not over 500.

In Racine, the Republican Assemblymen are elected by 200 majority.

Rock County, Beloit, Janesville and seven other towns give Washburne, Republican, for Congress, 1,074 majority, a loss of 148 from the Fremont vote.

Dane County—As far as heard from, Dunn, Democrat, for Congress, in the Second (Washburne's) District, is 935 ahead.

DELAWARE.

The Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature is elected.

Newcastle County gives Whiteby, Democrat, for Congress, 50 majority.

Kent County 167 majority for Whiteby.

Sussex County—five boroughs to hear from—Whiteby 210 majority.

Newcastle County gives an opposition majority of 30 for Governor.

INTERESTING FROM SYRIA.

Mussulman Bigotry—Inquietude Among the Druses—Christians Slaughtered—The Effect of the Comet.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Beirut, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1858.

The thirst for blood is still showing itself in this part of the country, and the revengeful nature of the Druses who inhabit Mount Lebanon may be illustrated by an account of a horrible tragedy which occurred last week at the village of Tazanich, a few miles from Beirut. It was a case of blood, and in such cases the revenge of a Druse has never been known to sleep unappeased.

About eighteen years ago, a Christian killed a Druse in a quarrel, and succeeded in making his escape from the fury of the friends of the deceased—during which time two members of his family had been killed by the Druses, in revenge for the death of their friend; and, after wandering about for many years, he finally ventured to return to his home. It was supposed that, as blood had been taken for blood, the feud was at an end; but, on one beautiful evening, while the Christian was in the midst of his family, and while entertaining a neighbor who had called to spend a social hour, a band of twenty-four Druses entered the house, and, after seizing the Christians, began to torture them in the most excruciating manner, cutting off their ears, noses, fingers and feet, before striking the fatal blow. The Christian, his family and guest were all brutally slaughtered, and the murderers having finished their bloody work returned home well satisfied with what they had accomplished. The families of the murdered Christians immediately assembled to the number of two hundred, and after much heated discussion, determined to wait a short time to see whether the Turkish Government would revenge their wrongs, and if not, then to arise and exterminate the families of the murderers, which number about forty.

A deputation of eight persons were sent to Beirut to lay the complaint before the Government and to make an appeal to the American Consul, whose personal influence with the Governor it was thought desirable to secure in their favor.

Mr. Johnson, though contrary to his policy of non-interference in matters not strictly American, had an interview with the Pacha, at the request of one of the American missionaries, Mr. Benton, a very useful and influential minister residing at Bhamdonn, who had been a friend of the murdered family of Christians, and who was in the habit of holding a school and prayer-meeting in the house of the leader of the murdering party of Druses.

The Governor forthwith issued orders for the arrest of the murderers, some of whom have been captured, but most of them have thus far eluded the the search of the soldiers of the Government.

Four of the Jaffa criminals have been arrested and convicted, as the perpetrators of the "Jaffa tragedy." The three who had been imprisoned for nine months, and who are now found to be innocent have been released, and exhibit great joy and gratitude. Five hundred horsemen are scouring the country in search of the fifth murderer, and several Sheikhs are held in prison as hostages. His relatives have also been arrested, and each member of his tribe is pledged to apprehend the culprit, in order to secure the release of their chiefs.

It has been thought by many that the Christians and Druses are on the eve of another great struggle for the supremacy of Mt. Lebanon—and that a repetition of the bloody civil war which occurred about twenty years ago in which the native Christians were almost entirely crushed out by the Druses—is about to take place.

This feeling of alarm has been increased by the appearance of a blazing comet, similar to the one which appeared a short time previous to their last great war in which so many thousand lives were lost. It seems that the appearance of a comet has always been with them an omen either of war, pestilence or famine, and they assert that for ages this phenomenon has never appeared without bringing with it one of these evils. Their fears amount almost to a panic, and are increased by the predictions of soothsayers and astrologers in whom they place such unlimited confidence that they are freely admitted into the Harems of the Pacha, the Governor and influential Effendis. These astrologers are always very old men, and the more tattered their garments the greater their popularity as fortune-tellers and the stronger the faith placed in their predictions. It must be confessed, however, that they are not always mistaken in their prophecies.

I once knew an old man from India who called himself a magician, and predicted the Turco-Russian war with great exactness as to the time of its commencement. He was certainly the most singular looking being I ever beheld. He must have been 80 years of age—long tangled locks of hair strayed from an almost equally ancient turban, his beard reached far below his girdle, and his garments were as ragged as those of a beggar.

Railway Frauds in Russia.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, one of the American contractors for the Moscow and St. Petersburg Railroad, publishes in the Philadelphia *News* a response to the charge of fraud, circulated by the English Press. He says:

In regard to the "extraordinary revelations" concerning the fraudulent measurement of the road, I beg to submit an extract from the original report made to His Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, by Col. Melinkoff and Col. Kroffт, dated Sept. 16, 1841, from a copy in my possession, which says:

"It is proposed to adopt the shortest line, leaving Novgorod and Torshok on one side by which the line will be reduced from 675 versts along the high road, to 590 versts, crossing the Valdai ridge at a part that appears to present less difficulty than near the high road. Instead, however, of 590 versts, in making the estimates 620 have been reckoned, being an allowance of 30 versts, for the deviations from the direct line and its branches at the stations."

It will be seen, by the above extract, that the length was originally estimated at 590 versts between the two cities, and that an allowance for deviations from the direct line of 30 versts was made, which would have brought the road to 620 versts. Conscientious railroad engineers, as is well known, are rather disposed to shorten the original length of a projected road, by revising the surveys, than to lengthen it; and this is just what the Russian engineers, who projected the St. Petersburg and Moscow road, did—the road, when finished, being but 604 versts, and not 607 versts, as the "revelations" make it. Thus the engineers only appropriated 14 versts of the allowance for deviations, instead of 30, which they could have taken, and then have been within the length laid down in the report to his Imperial Majesty. This, certainly, does not look as if they ever dreamed of such a thing as trying to make the road appear to be longer than it really is. The road is now worked as 604 versts long, and never has been rated longer or shorter since its completion.

The above extract from the original report, with the explanations I have made, ought to be a sufficient refutation of the charges of the English Press against the original projectors and engineers of the road, who were Russian officers of high standing at home, and who are remembered here as high-toned and refined gentlemen by many of our citizens, who frequently met them during their stay in this country. In regard to the sneer, in the heading of the article in the English paper, of "*Brother Jonathan at some of his tricks*," and which it italicises, it is a sufficient answer to say that Major George W. Whistler, the first American who ever had anything to do with railroads in Russia, left this country for the first time to go there, in June, 1842, whilst myself and Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, members of the American Company, did not arrive in Russia until the latter part of May, 1843, so that the fraud, as pretended to have been brought to light by the astronomical surveys of Professor Struve, can hardly be charged to the Americans who have been, or are now, in Russia, inasmuch as they were not present until a very long time after the approximate length of the road had been fixed by the report to his Imperial Majesty, which approximate length was only thirteen versts greater than the so-called fraudulent length, the actual finished length being three versts shorter than the figure in the "revelations." It is a curious fact that the "revelations" appeared in the London *Daily News* on Oct. 16, and the letter in the *Times* of Oct. 36, and purports to be news extracted from the *Gazette de Cologne*. This news, from its wording, seems to have all come from the same source, and apparently by rather a circuitous route from St. Petersburg. My letters from our firm at St. Petersburg are up to Oct. 7, and would have given about the latest news from which the English Press could copy, on Oct. 16. If these "revelations" were rife at St. Petersburg at the date of my correspondent's letter, he would hardly have omitted to speak of them. He not only says nothing concerning them, but informs us that "all matters are going on satisfactorily."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.,
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1858. Rittenhouse-square.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and Gen. Jerez—Affairs in Panama—British Inteference in Nicaragua—Reckless Legislation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The rumor that President Buchanan refused to see Gen. Jerez when he called, prior to leaving this city, is untrue. The President and Cabinet treated him with the greatest courtesy at all times.

My announcement of the new Transit contract has brought Mr. White post haste to Washington. A large amount of his stock, I understand, was distributed among his friends here, and he expresses great dissatisfaction that they permitted General Jerez to triumph over him.

All is excitement here over the election news—only enough returns having been received to show the defeat of the Administration. Mr. Buchanan takes it very coolly, and says it will bother him to provide comfortably for all the wounded.

Advices just received in this city state that Señor Rafael Nieнer, elected Vice-Governor of the State of Panama, was acting Governor, as Mr. Obaldia had not yet arrived in the city of Panama. Gentlemen of high character write that all was quiet on the Isthmus, and no fears were entertained for the future.

Our Government, I learn, admits the right of Nicaragua to call to her assistance British aid, in driving invaders from her soil, but such assistance must be rendered upon *land* and not upon the *seas*. This is a recognized right under the Law of Nations, but England will not attempt to interrupt American ships entering the waters of Nicaragua, whether freighted with fillibusters or lawful commerce.

The reckless legislation of Congress as regards the public domain, is exhibited in the fact that, yesterday, the General Land-Office transmitted to the Governor of Arkansas a patent for 224,538 acres of swamp land. This Swamp Land Act of Sept, 20, 1850, was intended to transfer to the several States lying on the Mississippi River the overflowed lands which could not be sold, and which were consequently worthless. It was urged that these lands, in their natural condition, were unhealthy, but if transferred to the States in which they lie, they would be drained and rendered healthy and arable. The effect of the act has been to transfer to the several States millions of acres of the best lands, merely because there was a pond on one track, or a marshy spot on the corner of another, and to fill the Courts with law between claimants under the general land laws and claimants under State titles. Many an honest settler has been ousted of his homestead, and denied the benefits of the preëmption laws, because he happened to have a swamp upon his location. Such is the result of the loose legislation of our National Congress.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Adjutant-General Cooper calls attention to a former order requiring officers of the Army arriving at the seat of Government to report at his Office, and during their sojourn at Washington to wear a prescribed dress, which regulation has not hitherto been strictly observed.

The District of the Platte, by another order is to be considered as a separate command, and Brevet-Col. Munroe is assigned to the command according to his Brevet rank of Colonel.

Lieut. Burns, of the 5th Infantry, is appointed a Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain

Wreck of the Brigantine Lark—Vessel on Fire at Sea, &c.

Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The Government schooner *Daring*, from Sable Island on the 30th ult., has arrived here with the captain, crew and materials of the brigantine *Lark*, of St. John, N. F., which was totally wrecked on the 29th, during a heavy northeast gale.

On the morning of the 30th, a vessel on fire was seen off the south side of the Island.

About noon a large steamer came from the eastward, went to the wreck, remained two hours, and then proceeded westward. The day was fine and the sea smooth.

After the steamer left, nothing was seen of the burning vessel.

The schooner *Anho*, from Halifax for Quebec, was totally lost in Country Harbor early on the 29th ult.

Affairs in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Mrs. Jenkins has been arrested in Bucks County on suspicion of poisoning her husband, William Jenkins, some ten days since. An analysis of the body is going on. She made a determined resistance to the officers.

The excursion of the Hibernia Steam Fire Engine Company to New-York is postponed until the 20th, in consequence of an accident this morning to their steam engine.

General Paez was received at 2 o'clock this afternoon by Mayor Henry, when the thanks of Venezuela for his reception in 1850 were tendered by the Venezuelan Commissioners.

Non-Arrival of the America.

Halifax, Wednesday, Nov. 3—9 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates to the 23d of October. Weather cloudy, with a light northwest wind.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesdey, Nov. 3.

The deaths in this city yesterday by yellow fever were 24.

Departure of the Europa.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* sailed at 11 o'clock to-day, with 59 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. She took out only $5,000 in specie.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$33,072,500
Loans and Discounts	55,601,600
Specie	9,099,000
Amount due from other Banks	7,349,000
Amount due to other Banks	7,583,000
Deposits	22,538,500
Circulation	6,402,000

From Australia.—Advices from Melbourne, Australia, are to Aug. 16, *via* London. There were 39 arrivals between the 15th of July and the 14th of August, including six American vessels; the clearances for the same time were 27, including eight American vessels. The leading articles of import had fallen off during July as compared with the same month last year from 33 to 50 per cent. In the article of spirits of all kinds the whole amount was only $29,007, against $114,653 for July, 1857. At Victoria, a more prosperous state of things exists, with the exception of the liquor, beer and cider importations, which have *increased* about in the same ratio that they have fallen off at Melbourne. The amount of specie imported for the month was $80,000, against nothing for the corresponding month of last year. Freights to England were ½d. ℔ lb., Tallow 25s.@30s. ℔ ton, and Gold 2½d.@3d. ℔ oz.

Among the American notabilities at Rome, at last advices, were Mrs. Senator Gwin and daughter, of California. Senator Gwin is now in New-Orleans.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee is out in a letter to the Montreal *Argus*, defending himself from personal attacks.

The Rev. Wm. B. Brown, of Newark, has returned to his pastoral charge after a tour in Europe

SHIPWRECK AT SEA.

Loss of the British Bark Claude—The Captain's Wife and Seven of the Crew Drowned—Arrival of the Survivors at this Port.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the London packet-ship *Isaac Bell*, Capt. Edward Johnson, we have received the particulars of a most fearful shipwreck and loss of life. Among those on board the *Isaac Bell*, were the captain, mate, and four seamen of the late British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, Eng., which was lost at sea on the 29th ult.—the captain's wife and seven of the crew having perished with the wreck.

The following narrative of the event, together with the card of the survivors to the captain and officers of the *Isaac Bell*, have been furnished by Capt. Chessell, of the lost bark:

The British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, Captain Charles Chessell, of 344 tons register, sailed from Quebec, bound for Sunderland, on the 18th ult., with a full cargo of timber. Nothing unusual occurred for the first five days, and everything passed pleasantly. On the 23d the wind sprang up strong from the westward. On the 24th the wind suddenly shifted to the east, veering to E. N. E. At noon our latitude by observation was 45° 45' N., lon. 57° 40' W. We shortened sail by close-reefing the maintopsails only. On the 25th a strong gale continued, with violent squalls, and a heavy sea, with rain. We handed the foretopsail, and continued to carry easy sail. At noon our latitude was 44° 44', lon. 57° 10'. Upon sounding the pumps we found the ship was leaking, and making about two inches per hour. The pumps were rigged, and the ship pumped every half hour. On the 26th (sea time) the bad weather continued, with the wind from E. N. E. About 3 o'clock A. M., an exceedingly heavy sea struck the ship on the port bow, causing a fresh leak. All hands were put at the pumps, but it was evident the ship was making water fast, as we could not get the pumps to suck. At 10 o'clock the same morning the weather was worse; several heavy seas were shipped, and portions of the bulwarks were washed away. The maintopsail was now clewed up, and the yards hauled aback to ease the ship as much as possible. The men worked incessantly at the pumps. On the 28th, the wind and weather continued about the same, but the vessel laboring more heavily. All hands were kept constantly at the pumps, without time to eat their meals, but a biscuit and a glass of grog were given them about every two hours to cheer them up. By 10 o'clock, A. M., we found the water gaining very radidly, and at 11 o'clock, A. M., it was up to the cabin floor. The men being now exhausted, and finding it useless to continue longer at the pumps, we immediately set to work to make arrangements for prolonging our lives until we should be fallen in with by some friendly sail. The sea was making a clean breach over the vessel, carrying away bulwarks, and everything movable upon deck. Provisions and fresh water sufficient to last a fortnight, the ship's instruments, and the most valuable portable effects of the captain and the crew, were accordingly taken to the tops, not the slightest fear of the vessel's capsizing or sinking being entertained, from the nature of her cargo and the sea being so heavy, it was not safe to launch the boats. About noon, the ship filling fast, the captain's wife was taken to the maintop, and the crew were preparing to follow, when the ship fell over to starboard, and went down on her broadside, the yards and masts being totally submerged. The captain's wife got entangled in the rigging and was drowned almost immediately; the whole of the crew were washed off. Only nine of the thirteen succeeded in regaining the ship, the other five were swept away by the force of the sea, or drowned while clinging to the rigging and spars. The ship remained about an hour upon her broadside; during this time three more of the unhappy crew were washed off and lost.

About 1 P. M. the ship getting freed of every thing on deck, and all her masts and yards except the mainmast and mainyard, righted herself, and the decks began to break up fast. The gale continued all day and night, but the rain ceased. Through the unexpected capsizing of the ship, the survivors were without food, water, or change of clothes—they were in fact absolutely destitute. To add to the horror of their situation, the dead body of the captain's wife, still entangled in the rigging of the ship, was constantly in view, though beyond their reach, on account of the torn and shattered condition of the rigging and spars. The ship rolled and plunged so fearfully that it was impossible for the survivors to get at the corpse to bury it in the sea. The crew remained in this condition through another night without food or water, and the next morning they were all very much exhausted and cramped by clinging to the rigging, and suffered intensely from thirst. About 11 A. M. they saw a vessel standing towards them, about 10 miles distant which proved to be the United States ship *Isaac Bell* Captain Johnston, who, as soon as the wreck was discovered, being then about four miles to the windward, bore down towards it.

As quickly as possible, although the high cross-sea and strong wind rendered the undertaking very dangerous, a boat was lowered, commanded by Mr. Oldacre, chief officer, and manned by a volunteer crew. The unfortunate survivors were brought safely on board the *Isaac Bell*, in two trips, the weather being too rough to allow the boat to receive more than three in addition to the crew, at a time. The body of the Captain's wife was, from necessity, left in the rigging. Captain Johnson treated the rescued with all the kindness and sympathy their thoroughly destitute situation required.

SAVED.

Charles Chessell, Captain; Henry Kimber, mate; George Lane, Henry Finnis, Henry Pursey, Robert Bartley, seamen, all of the County of Sussex, England.

LOST.

Harriet Chessell, Captain's wife; Henry Ede, boatswain; George Knowles, George Burgess, John Dunbro, George Mitchell, seamen, all of the County of Sussex; Philip McGee, Barnard Sheehy, natives of Ireland.

The following card has been received from Captain Chessell:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I wish to express, through the medium of your columns, my most heartfelt thanks to the Captain, officers and crew of the United States ship *Isaac Bell*, Captain Johnston. On the 28th ult., myself and mate and four seamen, the sole survivors of my crew, were on board the wreck of the British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham; a strong N. N. E. gale was blowing, with a heavy cross-sea running and breaking over the deck. At noon, in lat. 42° 46' N., lon. 67° 40' W., as I learned on board afterwards, we saw a ship which proved to be the *Isaac Bell* to the N. E., and were delighted on observing the ship leaving her course and steering toward us, long before any one on board her could tell whether there was a living soul on the wreck.

As speedily as possible, they shortened sail and rounded to under our lee, when I suppose they must have seen us clinging to the rigging. In a few minutes, we saw a whale-boat leave the ship manned by four seamen and the first officer, Mr. Oldakers. The sea ran so high and broke over the wreck that it was dangerous to approach even on the lee side; we were obliged to jump overboard, and were immediately picked up by the boat; but although there were only six of us, the sea and weather were such as to prevent the boat carrying more than three of us at a time, and thus the boat was compelled to pay the dangerous visit to the wreck twice. While the boat was receiving us Capt. Johnston wore his ship round with great skill and judgment, so that when the boat had to return she had but a quarter of a mile to go. My mate, four seamen and myself were absolutely destitute, and when we arrived on board the *Isaac Bell* we were immediately provided with a change of clothing and the necessary refreshments and food; and both then and all the time we were on board, we were treated with every kindness and consideration by Captain, officers, crew and passengers, that Christian charity could dictate or gentlemanly courtesy could suggest.

I wish, therefore, Sir, as an English sailor, to express my gratitude and admiration for the highly intrepid, skillful and courteous conduct of your countrymen on board the *Isaac Bell*, and more especially Capt. Johnston and chief officer Mr. Aldakers, and the second officer, Mr. Pidgeon; also, Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thos. Fudge, passengers on board the *Isaac Bell*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, for self and remainder of my crew of late bark *Claude*, of Shoreham.

Chas. Chessell, Master, Henry Finnis, A. B.,
Henry Kimber, Mate, George Dane, A. B.,
Henry Percy, A. B., Robert Bartley, A. B.

Naval Intelligence.

Over 200 marines have been detailed from the Pensacola Navy-yard to join the Paraguay Expedition. It is rumored that five additional ships or small river steamers are to be chartered. The following officers are to go out in the steamer *M. W. Chapin*:

Commander—William Rockendorff.
Lieutenants—J. A. Jonett, J. Walters and J. W. Donington.
Acting-Master—A. F. Crossman.
Second Assistant-Engineer—Ten Eyck Biles.
Third Assistant-Engineers—G. Lining and L. Dick.

The sloops-of-war *John Adams* and the old (new) *St. Louis* are to be detailed as part of the Home Squadron. The frigate *Congress* is to be fitted out to relieve the *Cumberland* as the flag-ship on the African station.

Commodore Sinclair, of the United States ship *Vandalia*, while searching for three men belonging to the ship *Wild Wave*, which had been wrecked on the Island of Oene, and who afterwards reached Tahiti in a boat of their own construction—visited the little island of Rooahoogah where he found six white men—three Americans and three Englishmen—who have lived there fourteen years, and had completely identified themselves with the natives, so as not to desire to leave.

☞ The Rev. John Lord has been invited by a number of the most prominent literary and professional gentlemen of New-Haven to repeat there the Course of Lectures upon the Great Lights of the New Civilization, which he delivered last Winter before the Lowell Institute, in Boston. The Course comprises ten Lectures.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Emancipation Movement—Its Character and Progress—General Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, Oct. 10, 1858.

Since the commencement of the agitation of the emancipation question, the Press of Western Europe has taken a deep interest in the discussion, and, doubtless, you have seen a series of admirably-written papers upon the subject, which have appeared in the *Nord*, a journal published at Brussels, but known to be in the pay of the Russian Government, which fact gives its opinions upon Russian topics a weight and significance which would not otherwise attach to them. In addition to these articles of the *Nord*, Mr. WALEWSKI, a member of the French Institute, and, I believe, a Russian by birth, has lately published, in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*, a most profound and elaborate review of the policy relative to the abolition of serfdom inaugurated by the Emperor ALEXANDER II., which is worth translation and republication in other languages. I will not attempt here to give even a brief analysis of Mr. WALEWSKI's dissertations, but content myself with referring your readers to the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* for the 15th July 1st August and 15th September.

There are greater difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of the Emperor's purpose than may at first appear. It is true, he wields absolute and unlimited power over all his subjects alike, but even to so absolute a sovereign it would perhaps be dangerous to abolish a system which has not only endured for ages, but to which other very important considerations are attached. The question of property is, of course, immensely involved, and it remains to be seen how it will be resolved, and how serfdom shall be abolished, without prejudice to the *owners* as well as to the *owned*. It is clear that the transformation cannot be effected by a stroke of the pen, and the most logical view of the matter I have as yet seen, is, simply, that it will be necessary to follow the example of other countries, and proceed to bring about a gradual yet definitive and fixed liquidation of the obligatory relations between the two classes. Then, however, arises the grave question, how will it be possible to render the peasants in turn proprietors of the land upon which they live, and from which no power can separate them?

It is claimed that PETER the Great himself was the first Sovereign of Russia who paved the way for the accomplishment of emancipation. During his reign, a hundred and fifty years ago, attempts were made to ameliorate the condition of the serfs. Unhappily, these attempts were fruitless; the Czar only confirmed the evil by rendering the peasant still more dependent upon his lord, and riveted the chain, in seeking means to alleviate its weight. "It is the custom in Russia," he wrote to the Senate, "to sell men, like cattle; separating parents from their children, and husbands from their wives. This is inhuman." PETER afterward gave the lie to this expression of generous sentiments, by granting his sanction to the absolute power of the master over the serf. Yet PETER was the Imperial Philosopher who, at the tomb of RICHELIEU, said—"I would have given half my Empire, to have learned from him how to govern the other half."

The next sovereign who appears to have interested himself seriously in the question of abolition, was ALEXANDER I., but he finally relinquished the idea, despairing of ever arriving at a satisfactory solution. The Emperor NICHOLAS indirectly did much to facilitate the task of his successor, in loaning money to the nobility upon estate mortgages; his object, however, having no doubt been to impoverish the nobles and render them more dependent upon him—a policy perfectly in consonance with his autocratic will and devouring thirst for domination. Still, the result of this policy was an amelioration to serfdom, because, in case of non-payment, the pledged domains passed into the possession of the Crown, and the condition of the Crown peasants is infinitely better than that of other serfs.

The present Emperor did not wait to be crowned before manifesting his intentions in favor of the abolition of Slavery in Russia. Long before mounting the throne, he discussed the subject with his friends, and avowed to them his views, the sincerity of which is proved by his present policy. It is needless to say he is supported by all, or nearly all, whose support is essential, who hail with delight the reforms which this noble-minded and clear-sighted sovereign has inaugurated. *This* is but one; but through it, many other abuses will be reached, and the Empire be given that impetus upon the road to civilization, which only Liberty can effect. Emancipation will bring about an entire change in the administrative system of Russia, based as it is upon servitude, an element permeating, in fact, all ranks of subjects. If the slave wears his chain at his foot, his master wears his at the wrist, and dependence is the degrading badge of both. The world has rarely, if ever, seen the spectacle of a monarch himself striking at one great source of his power—voluntarily lopping off the branches of his own absolutism—urged by no considerations but humanity and the ardent desire to elevate the people whose destinies are in his hands.

Of the lamentable oppression exercised by unscrupulous and avaricious masters, over their serfs, I can give you an example, occurring under my own observation. Many stories of tyranny have been recounted to me, since I have been in this country, but for this illustration I can personally vouch. In the house in which I reside there is a servant, who is known by the name of IVAN. He is a young man of perhaps 25 years of age, and belongs to the estate of a Russian nobleman, living in the country, a few versts from St. Petersburg. IVAN possesses more than ordinary intelligence, and considering his position, has cultivated his mind in a manner worthy of the highest praise. He has been employed as man of all work in this house for the past eighteen months, and during that period he has learned to read, write and speak the French language with considerable accuracy, aided only by a lad, son of the master of the house, and his own ambition. He is a most excellent servant in all respects—prompt, obliging, incorruptibly honest, and is so highly prized by his employer, that he is paid double the wages ordinarily earned by a Russian domestic. IVAN receives twenty roubles a month, of which sum he has hitherto given five roubles to his lord, for the privilege of being permitted to leave the estate and shift for himself. The other day I saw IVAN crying bitterly, and upon inquiring the cause of his grief, after much persuasion the poor fellow told me that some meddlesome or malevolent person had informed the Count, his master, of the wages he (IVAN) was earning, and the Count had sent word to the boy to pay over one half to him—or be enlisted for seven years. Of course there was no choice left the serf, knowing as he did the master's power to carry his threat into execution, and the certainty of his doing so, though he himself would be a loser by the act. So IVAN has dried his tears and submits; having yesterday, I am told, deposited in the hands of his master's banker one half the little product of his month's toil. The meanness of this sordid Count deserves to be held up to the scorn of the world, and it is with difficulty I restrain my strong inclination to give the man's name in full. Such a course, however, could effect no good and might precipitate the deed of tyranny which poor IVAN so much dreads, and which we are all powerless to prevent.

The Emperor has just returned from his visit to Poland. Before his departure on this journey, no doubt existed of the sincere and cordial welcome which he was destined to meet from the people of that country. The great changes which have taken place in the Government of Poland, since the accession of ALEXANDER, are the causes which have contributed to render his late visit one long ovation. It must be remembered that the condition of the unfortunate Poles has vastly improved since the death of NICHOLAS. In the first place, much more freedom—*real* freedom—is allowed the Catholic Church, to which the large majority of the people of the country belong. I have been told that, some time ago, the Emperor received a memorial from a number of Polish popes or priests of the Greek Church, complaining that many of their parishioners had apostatized from that faith and become Roman Catholics or Protestants, and praying that measures might be adopted to forcibly stop this alarming desertion. "If you had performed your duty," replied the Emperor, "the people of whom you complain would not have left the faith of their fathers." And this was all the satisfaction the popes obtained.

In addition to this perfect religious toleration, many secular concessions have been made. The use of the Polish language has been reëstablished in the public schools, and petitions to the Emperor may now be written in that tongue. The routine of studies, as arranged previously to 1830, has been restored; which, if not a matter of great importance, is an act of kindness and clemency. But the most significant reform has been the diminution of Russian functionaries in Poland, and the severe punishment of all governmental officers found guilty of peculation or arbitrary acts. The latitude permitted petty officials under NICHOLAS, exists no longer.

This journey of the Emperor, not only in Poland but through several other provinces of his vast Empire, permits us to appreciate the manner in which the various populations receive the emancipation project. The enthusiastic manifestations which have everywhere greeted the august visitor, will be to him a powerful encouragement to carry out to its fullest extent the work of progress and civilization which he has so nobly undertaken. The emancipation of her peasants will open a new era to Russia, and will go far to achieve that civil liberty which has hitherto been unknown in this region of the world. It will be, too, a moral conquest, peacefully accomplished, and not purchased at the cost of one of those fearful shocks which, in the history of other nations, have been necessary to the march of freedom and civilization.

The reigning Czar has divined, more perhaps with his heart than his mind, that the surest means for a Sovereign to acquire a legitimate claim to the gratitude of his people, is by consecrating all his efforts to their prosperity and happiness. Relinquishing (at least for the moment) the warlike disposition and ambitious designs of his predecessors, to apply himself, without reserve, to the development of the natural resources of his Empire. ALEXANDER has arrived at the conclusion that if Russia, possessing a fertile soil and an industrious population, is behind other nations in the arts of commerce and agriculture, it is because her social organization is imperfect and requires entire reconstruction. The affable and kindly character of the young Emperor eminently fits him to accomplish the great reforms in contemplation, which will unquestionably be one of the remarkable events of this remarkable century, and cannot fail to exercise an immense influence upon the future destiny of Europe. His courteous manners, his generosity, the sincerely liberal ideas which he has originated and is resolved to put into practice, have won for AREXANDER the love of his subjects and the admiration of the world. Who knows but the latter alternative of the great NAPOLEON's prophecy may one day be realized, and not to the detriment of progress—or that Europe may not become both Republican and Cossack? It is quite certain that if Russia still meditates an invasion of her western neighbors, she has at last adopted the best means of preparing for the attempt, in the development and enlargement of her industrial resources. The extension of commerce and the consequent increase of the public wealth, render a nation much more formidable than military preparations made long in advance. When the internal improvements of Russia shall have been completed, industry and agriculture strengthened and augmented, enterprise protected, rapid means of transportation over a vast territory obtained and knowledge diffused, *then*, indeed, may Western Europe dread the might of the giant of the north. When Russia again marches toward Constantinople, she will reach her destination.

It is proposed to form at St. Petersburg a stock company, whose object will be to spread a taste for reading throughout the Empire, by means of public libraries and reading-rooms, established in all the principal cities. The publication of works of general utility, and the creation of museums for the promotion of science, constitute a portion of the enterprise. The capital subscribed for these purposes will, no doubt, be amply sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of the public, who in turn, it is expected, will liberally sustain an undertaking conceived with a view to increase the publication of Russian books, encourage Russian authors, and contribute to the enlightenment of the poorer classes by furnishing them means of instruction at low prices. Enterprises of this nature, on a small scale, already existing in many cities, are said to be exceedingly profitable; whence it is deduced that the project in question will yield an ample interest upon the amount of capital invested. The Government gives the idea every encouragement.

M. R.

Capture of the Schooner Lydia Gibbs.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 29.

By the *Isabel*, intelligence has been received of the circumstances attending the capture of the schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, formerly of this port, upon the west coast of Africa, for alleged Slave-trading.

The schooner *Lydia Gibbs*, Captain THOMAS WATSON, sailed from Cuba on a trading voyage to the west coast of Africa, arriving at Wydah on the 22d of May last, where the British war-steamer *Trident* was lying. Captain WATSON and the commander of the *Trident* had been old schoolfellows together, and met after many years of separation.

The old friendship was renewed, and for a few days a very intimate intercourse maintained between them. In the course of their communication the subject of the Slave-trade was discussed; the action of the British in disturbing the American merchantmen, by visits and search was openly condemned by Capt. WATSON, and as strongly maintained by the British officer. Nothing, however, openly taranspired to interrupt the harmony.

Upon the 29th of May, early in the morning, the British officer sent a message to his friend, Captain WATSON, with reference to a box of segars, at the same time informing him that he was about to depart upon a cruise. This action, from subsequent circumstances, was evidently a treacherous *ruse*. After the *Trident* had left, the *Lydia Gibbs* left Wydah and proceeded upon her voyage. Upon the same day, however, the *Trident* captured her, the British officers hauling down the American flag, which she carried, and substituting the British in its place. Captain WATSON was informed that his vessel was a prize, and his papers demanded. He refused to give them up, and succeeded in retaining them. The schooner was then searched for specie, which, had she been a slaver, the British well knew would be on board; but none was found. The British, in revenge, stripped Captain WATSON and his crew of their personal effects. The vessel was taken to Ayuda and complained of before the British authorities of Sierra Leone as a slaver. It was while awaiting the result of this action, against which he had firmly protested, that Captain WATSON contracted the fever, of which he died, as we have noted elsewhere.

It was reported in the English newspapers that the papers of the *Lydia Gibbs* were thrown overboard. Such is not the fact. Captain WATSON preserved them unharmed, although the British officers offered him liberally to produce them. Since his decease they have been safely forwarded to his coöwners, in whose possession they now are.

The fate of Mr. R. C. WELLING, a citizen of Charleston, and chief mate of the *Lydia Gibbs*, and the crew, is uncertain—no definite intelligence respecting them having been received.

The proper steps will undoubtedly be taken to lay the matter before the Government at Washington.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

What the Issues are, and how the Contest is to be Conducted.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH AT ROME, ONEIDA COUNTY, OCT. 29, 1858.

Mr. SEWARD devoted the opening of his speech to a eulogy upon the Hon. O. B. MATTESON as a faithful, able and efficient member, who had always rendered him (Gov. S.) "the sympathy, support and aid of a trusty, reliable and devoted friend." Gov. S. said, also, that it was his conviction that the vote of censure passed upon him by the House of Representatives was "unsustained by any adequate evidence, was unjust and partial, political and partisan, and dictated by the hostility of the Slave interest in retaliation for the vigorous and successful resistance to that interest which he had made." Gov. S. also spoke in terms of high praise of Mr. CONKLING, whom the Republicans of that District had put in nomination,—and then proceeded to discuss the issues of the canvass, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The time for decisive action is at hand. The season for argument has passed. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the duty of presenting three incidental topics to your consideration. The first will be to indicate, as I understand it, the stage of the contest with the Slave-power at which we have arrived; second, the issues for which we are contending; and thirdly, the way of the battle.

First—The stage of the contest to which we have arrived. It is commonly supposed that we are in the hottest part of the battle, but this I deem a grave error. We have, in fact, only completed the organization of our army in the Free States. But this is an important—all-important advance in the struggle, and, as you will soon see, is more than half the battle. Slavery has, in fact, gone conquering and rioting through the land for more than thirty, I might say forty, years; not of its own strength, or force, or power, but with the strength, force and power of the Democratic Party of the United States. Even the Democratic Party would have been unable, however, to have given it this successful career of conquest, if it had been opposed and resisted by any adequate, earnest and well-organized combination. But, as we can all see now, though we did not perceive it then, that necessary opposing political combination was wanting. There was no party in the country that had the courage and the conscience to appeal to the just instincts of the American people, and defy the Democratic hosts of Slavery.

Doubtless, many of you were Whigs, as I was. All such remember how earnestly, laboriously and patiently we labored to bring that great, patriotic and intelligent combination to espouse and become the champion of the cause of human rights; how we labored at times with apparent success, and more often hoping against hope, until the year 1852, to bring the Whig Party up to the point of assuming that noble championship; and how, at its last National Convention at Baltimore, the party at last placed itself upon the treacherous platform of Slavery, and instantly went down, leaving only wrecks and ruins to float for a while upon the political ocean. Others of you were Democrats, imbued with feelings of just hostility to Slavery. You remember how you went up to Buffalo, and there in the presence of an approving and grateful nation laid down the platform of Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Men; how you repaired to Albany, the capital of the Empire State, and there laid new foundations for the Temple of Freedom, and said, "Lo! the stone which the builders rejected, the same is become the head of the corner." You need not be told how, in the same disastrous year of 1852, the platform and foundation of this new and enthusiastic Free-Soil Party disappeared, leaving not a wreck or even a relic behind. From that time onward until 1855 and '56, the irrepressible hostility to Slavery, inherent in the American people, found no organization, no combination, no party, no association, which dared to give it utterance. Then, however, were seen at least the germs of the Republican Party. Wise, considerate, far-seeing men discovered in those germs and their future development, the organization which was required by the exigencies of the country, and through its agency a speedy and complete recovery of all that had been lost. The Republican Party is now practically organized and ready for action, freed from all the elements of hesitation, timidity, cowardice or caution, whichever term may be preferred. It embraces the true friends and faithful believers in the cause of humanity in all the States, drawn from all former political parties. See how strong, united and firm a front it presents in Maine, consolidated under the lead of HAMLIN and FESSENDEN; in New-Hampshire under the direction of HALE and CLARK; in Massachusetts under the lead of WILSON and ADAMS; in New-York, of HORACE GREELEY and PRESTON KING; in Pennsylvania under the lead of CAMERON and CAMPBELL.

It will be the show of the next two years to witness the organization of this same Republican Party within the Slave States, under the lead of brave and true men, such as FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri and CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. What remains of organization as a National Party to be effected is as sure and certain as what has already occurred and is now so distinctly seen.

I have said that when the organization should be effective the battle would be already half won, and so in truth it has already happened. In 1856 we were organized in all the Free States except Pennsylvania, Indiana, New-Jersey and California. During the last year we have completed our organizations in those States, and the elections which have already occurred in them have brought to the Republican Party accessions, which, if they had occurred in 1856, would have secured a Republican Congress and a Republican Administration. To speak more directly—a Republican Congress is already secured if only the State of New-York, which has hitherto led in this great struggle, shall not now forsake and abandon the contest and betray the cause of Freedom.

You, the electors of Oneida, constitute one thirty hird part of the State of New-York. You can answer better than I whether it is better to adhere to the cause under circumstances so auspicious, or to betray it and thus draw down upon the State the reproach and contempt of mankind.

It must, nevertheless, be remembered, that we not only engage in this contest under the disadvantages of an organization new, untried and incomplete, but also of a constitutional limitation of the power of that organization. There are in the Slave States 3,200,000 slaves. The slaveholders who vote for these slaves, balance the votes of 21,000,000 freemen. This constitutional concession of advantage to the Slave States is equal to two-thirds of the delegation of the Free State of New-York in Congress, or to the representation of a large portion if not the whole of New-England. Let it be remembered then in all future contests that the Constitution neutralizes and withholds from the field this large division of the forces of the Free States.

Again, it is customary to regard the representation from the Slave States as being unanimous in favor of the interests of Slavery. And practically the assumption is true. Slavery compels and secures unity of purpose and concert of action among all the representatives of the Slave States; it tolerates no divergency or separation. On the other hand, the Free States, thus far, have sent to Congress delegations by which large portions prove to be as devoted and faithful to the interests of Slavery as the representatives of the Slave States themselves. If the Free States were united by a bond as close, and the action of their representatives was directed by a will as intense as that of the slaveholders, their unanimity would have terminated this contest in favor of Freedom long ago.

Second, I am to say a word or two now concerning the issues particularly involved at this stage of the struggle. You would naturally suppose that the duty before us is to make some new acquisition of free territory, or at least to gain back some free territory which has been lost to Slavery, to gain some affirmative constitutional position or to retrieve some such position which has been lost. You never made a greater mistake in your lives. *Everything has been lost which can be lost except the enjoyment of Freedom and the exclusion of Slavery within the Free States.* Slavery remains apparently stronger than ever in all the Slave States, and freedom of speech, freedom of the Press, and freedom of suffrage upon the subject of Slavery are actually unknown in those States. Slavery remains in the District of Columbia, defiant of all your power; Slavery remains in all your arsenals, docks, and navy-yards of the United States, and upon all the decks of your national marine. By the Dred Scott decision the Supreme Court of the United States, in which your Executive and Legislative authorities acquiesced, Slavery exists in Kansas, New-Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Dacotah, Arizona, and upon every foot of all the remaining domain of the United States, *paramount to any popular power or sovereignty existing therein*, and paramount even to all the authority of all the Departments of the Federal Government.

To retrieve these losses will be the work of a future day. The work of to-day is to obtain securities for fair play in this great contest. Fair play was all that was left to JAMES BUCHANAN and his Administration to afford us. He promised us that miserable right—the remnant of all other valuable rights. Even that promise was broken, and that right has been treacherously wrested from us the first year of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN. The President, without rebuke from Congress, and with the acquiescence of the Senate, successively removed Governor WALKER and Governor STANTON, for yielding to the people of Kansas a free, fair and impartial election. When the people of the State of Kansas by such elections repudiated the Slavery Lecompton Constitution, and avowed their unalterable determination to remain a community of freemen, the Congress of the United States remanded them to remain indefinitely a Slaveholding Territory. Elections for Slavery are held valid and lawful; elections for Freedom are deemed invalid, idle and futile. Have I not said truly, then, that our first conquest must be the recovery of fairness and equality between Freedom and Slavery in the conduct of the Administration, and of legislation at Washington.

Thirdly—It remains to speak of the way of the battle. Hitherto our contest has been with the Slaveholders themselves. The war on their side was organized by the representatives of the Slave States, and was conducted in the name and on the responsibilities of the Slave States themselves. But this at last has ceased. *The Slaveholders are intelligent, reflecting and sensible men; they have found out that this can be made a land of universal Slavery.* They have found out at last that it is only aggression on their part which produces such violent resistance in the Free States, as to render the solution of the great problem of Slavery either difficult or dangerous. They are subdued in spirit. They would if they could, become passive, and relinquish the contest for a majority of Slave States and for ascendancy in the Union. They know, indeed, that the existing slave population of 3,200,000 is quite inadequate to supply by its reproduction, the area of a vast continent with slave labor. That it may be resisted, repelled, overborne in the contest, by the native reproduction of free labor from a stock of 20,000,000 native born American citizens, augmented and reinforced by immigration from Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Spanish America.

Division is apparent in their counsels, and *if there be ultra and vile men among them, their action is rendered nugatory and harmless by the dissent and resistance of conservative and moderate men.* Thus you see the threats and menaces of disunion in that quarter have died away; and that henceforth we might expect forbearance, toleration and patriotism on the part of the Slaveholders if they were left free to act for themselves. It is natural that it should be so. Slaveholders are a property-holding class. Interest persuades them to moderation. Left to themselves, they would not even be a partisan or political class. Seeking quiet and looking for safety, to public repose and tranquillity, they would be inactive as all property classes usually are. But a new force has intervened in their behalf. The interested and superserviceable tenders of assistance and aid call them and stir them up to new efforts to sustain a declining cause and make it triumphant.

This new force is that portion of the Democratic Party which is found within the Free States. The Slaveholders were content with their great acquisitions secured by the Compromise of 1850. But for the foreign intervention of which I have spoken, they would have submitted to the organization of new Free States within that part of the ancient territory of Louisiana covered by the Missouri Compromise prohibition of 1820.

But the Democratic Party of the Free States roused them from their sleep and offered them and forced upon their acceptance, whether they would or not, the great boon of the abrogation of that prohibition and the establishment of a new Slave State in the Territory of Kansas. It was not within the capacity for self-denial of the slaveholders to refuse such a boon. They accepted it with hesitation and reluctance at the hands of their Northern allies. Thenceforth the way of the battle between the Slave States and the Free States, became entirely changed. Thenceforth the war was between the representatives of Freedom in the Free States, and the interested allies and supporters of Slavery in the Free States. So when the people of Kansas, after a memorable struggle, marked with the atrocities and many of the sufferings of civil war, a year ago threw off the Missouri usurpation, and unmistakably pronounced for Freedom and a Free State, the slaveholders practically withdrew from the contest. But JAMES BUCHANAN, the newly-elected Free State President of the United States, interposed; and as his first administrative act, procured from the Supreme Court of the United States, a decree pronouncing slaveholding to be a normal condition of all the Territories of the United States, whatever might be the temper and disposition of the people inhabiting those territories, and encouraged the slaveholders through the action of the Lecompton Constitution, to insist upon maintaining slavery in Kansas, in defiance of the popular will.

It then became still more apparent that *retainers of Slavery in the Free States, and not the Slaveholders themselves, constituted the party with whom the friends of Freedom henceforth were to contend.* This new and unexpected state of things, though strange, is, nevertheless, not without precedent and analogies. The same thing was seen in the war of the Revolution. The British King and Parliament asserted their jurisdiction over the Colonies in matters of domestic concern in good faith, and asserted their supremacy by open war. But when, after the battle of Saratoga, it became apparent that those pretensions could not successfully be maintained, they wisely proposed to retreat, conciliate and compromise. They were not allowed to do so. They had enlisted by that time in their service, a band of loyalists within the Colonies, who, in case of the success of the patriots must be abandoned to the mercy of the victors. Their interested appeals to the faith of the British Government, hindered and delayed for a long period the acknowledgment of American independence.

The case of these retainers of Slavery also finds a parallel in that of the Swiss mercenary soldiers of fortune who constitute always the body guard of despots in Europe. The retainers of Slavery in the Free States, abuse the the credulity of the slaveholders by evermore promising them easy triumphs over the resistance which they encounter.

Let it be understood then, henceforth, that our contest is not with the slaveholders, but with the abettors and retainers of slavery among ourselves. Let us constitute ourselves into committees of vigilance, and detect and expose these retainers to condign punishment. We shall have no difficulty in finding them. Whenever we see a citizen of a Free State obtaining recommendations to the President of the United States for a Cabinet place or a Foreign Mission, let us be assured we have found one who is a chief in this conspiracy. There is one or more of such in every Post-Office, and from five to a hundred or a thousand lurking concealed in every Custom-House. Seize them and bring them to exposure in open day. You see at once that they are insignificant in numbers. They constitute an inconsiderable and insignificant portion of the population of the Free States. One perhaps out of three, or five, or ten, in the several districts of Oneida county, shunning the public gaze of an honest and uncorrupted people, they congregate chiefly in our large towns and cities, and are there actively engaged, though unseen, in baffling and defeating the efforts of Freemen to reverse the action of the Federal Government. You see at once that they are within our reach and within our power. What shall be done with them? Our fathers dealt summarily with their prototypes. They confiscated their estates and sent them with letters commending them to the protection and favor of the British Government, which they had so faithfully served. What do you say, fellow-citizens, in the present case? shall we send the retainers of Slavery, whom we detect among ourselves, to the Slave States, commending them severally to their patrons for a plantation with an adequate number of Slaves? I see at once that this would not do. Such an occupation would require industry and labor, which are not within their line. Wealth and fortune are acquired with difficulty in Slave States, and with the employment of slaves. These retainers of Slavery pursue their political avocation, because they are either unwilling or unable to sustain themselves by industry in Free States. They would perish in the Slave States.

That vocation, however, is likely to come to a speedy end. It is manifest they must seek a new field in which to pursue it. There are three other great slaveholding nations, in each of which the agitation for the removal of Slavery is just begun. One of these is Brazil. The Democratic retainers of Slavery in our midst would find a field for their accustomed employment in that Empire. Doubtless they will be able to discover that the union existing there is endangered. They might secure places and pensions for saving it from a speedy dissolution.

The agitation of Slavery has begun in Russia, at the instance of the Emperor. If our Democratic retainers of Slavery could be landed in the ports of the White Sea, they might render a useful service in that Empire. If their services should be rejected by the slaveholders of Russia, there still remains open to them a field for useful and active duty in Turkey, where a dangerous agitation of Slavery is already begun. Liberal rewards will doubtless be offered to a band of men whom a long experience has qualified for intervening with effect to prevent a disaster so great as the abolition of the peculiar institution so long established and with such decisive advantages in that Empire.

Fellow-citizens: I have thus shown you, in the first place, the reasons for my solicitude that the County of Oneida may be represented by a reliable and able representative of the cause of Freedom in the next Congress. I have shown you that the organization of the Republican army is now effective so far as is necessary for engaging in the struggle for the recovery of what has been lost; and I have shown you that our contest hereafter is not with the Slave Power, distant and inaccessible as it is, but with an enemy lurking among ourselves. I have only to add, that the result of this engagement is already determined, with the exception of one contingency—the contingency that the State of New-York, which has instituted this warfare, may desert and betray it now, on the eve of its complete success. I will not suffer myself for a moment to believe that it can be so betrayed and deserted. If New-York on Tuesday next shall maintain the ground which she has held so long and with such distinguished honor, the next Congress of the United States, will belong to the Republican Party. It will remain only in 1860, to secure the Executive Department, and with that achievement, the Supreme Court will recede from its untenable position. Free States will thenceforth be organized without resistance. All that has been gained by the Slave power in violation of the Constitution will be relinquished. Peace and harmony will once more return, and this great problem of the removal of Slavery from our land will abide its solution in a constitutional way, and under the meliorating influence of the spirit of the age, without convulsion in any State, without danger to the Union, and without injustice to any one of the 30,000,000 of inhabitants living under the protection of the best of Constitutions that human wisdom has ever devised.

A Hint to City Railway Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We believe that if anybody could meet with a Railway Dictionary, and would turn up to the word "Public," he would find it defined as "An animal of remarkable patience, which will bear any amount of personal inconvenience to which Railway Companies choose to submit it; a creature out of whom as much money as possible is to be got, but whose convenience it is not in the least necessary to study." And this definition would be a perfectly true one according to the actual facts of the case. Let us hope, however, that the City Railway Companies, at least, are guided by some law or compact forbidding cruelty to animals. Let us pray that even the twelve per cent. per annum, extracted from the pockets of the particular animal in question, has not been sufficient to curdle all the milk of human kindness in the hearts of the Directors. Let us hint as delicately and respectfully as we can to those worthy men the following facts:

1. It occupies, on an average, 30 minutes for every passenger to reach home by the City cars.

2. The majority of the passengers go home long after sunset, at this season of the year.

3. The half hour so spent after sunset in the cars, is spent, under the present system, in the dark, or with such a mere glimmer of light as is barely sufficient to "make the darkness visible."

4. Such being the case, the animal cannot read, and being unable to read, is left to a state of unprofitable inactivity, which is not cheering but the reverse.

Wherefore, and in view of the above facts, we do, on behalf of the other numerous parties who help to make up the animal, (as per the Railroad Dictionary,) humbly petition that such lights may be placed in all the City cars, during the Winter months, as will enable the animal in question to read a newspaper or a book, in order to beguile the time occupied by the ride in the 12 per cent. per annum conveyances aforesaid. "And your petitioners in duty bound will ever" be grateful, and will moreover call your attention to one or two other little grievances as soon as the one now under consideration shall have been remedied.

It would cost little if any more to light the cars properly, than it does now to put those two miserable little Will-o'-the-wisp glimmers into the corners, and the animal would be very much better satisfied. This latter consideration, however, we mention merely as a piece of information, and not as a matter of any consequence whatever to the powers that be.

ESEL.

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The croup, so dangerous to young children, has attracted much attention of late among medical men. Dr. J. CLOQUET, at a recent sitting of the Academy of Science, presented some interesting observations lately made by Dr. BOUCHUT on this subject. From these it appears that the third period of the croup is accompanied with a general insensibility or anæsthesia of the skin, which increases as the fibrinous concretions of the larynx extend or thicken, and is not complete except when the obstacle to the entrance of air into the lungs is very considerable and has existed for some hours. This symptom denotes the imminent approach of asphyxia, and calls ror immediate recourse to the operation of trachæotomy. The anæsthesia of the skin ceases as soon as the trachæa has been opened. Dr. JODIN has also sent in a paper on the croup, in which he advocates a new treatment. Starting from the argument that the croup and all membranaceous anginæ are but parasitical affections, he contends that they require neither general remedies nor cauterizations, and that of all simple remedies, capable of removing these parasitical growths, the perchloride of iron is by far the best. It penetrates through the fungus, modifies the hæmorrhagic state which always exists in the affected parts and in their neighborhood, and, lastly, obliges the patient to expectorate, by which means the false membrane is expelled, and an immediate cure effected.

Dr. COLIN has just sent an interesting communication on the blood to the French Academy of Sciences. The author measures the pressure of arterial blood by the altitude to which that liquid rises in a vertical tube adapted to an artery. This pressure causes the left ventricle of the heart to support a considerable weight when the sigmoid valves are raised. To determine this weight in every species, the altitude of the blood in the above-mentioned tube must be observed, and the inner surface of the left ventricle must be known. Thus, in the case of the horse, the average altitude of the blood in the tube is two metres, and the inner surface of the left ventricle is 565 square centimetres; the weight, therefore, supported by the heart at the moment of systole, or contraction, is 118 kilogrammes; and this weight is the measure of the force requisite to drive the blood into the aorta or great artery. But the power of the left part of the heart varies according to the age, size and vigor of the animal, and the circumstances best calculated to modify its intensity are respiration, great muscular efforts, and, above all, the decree of plentitude; hence bleeding diminishes it in proportion to the quantity of blood extracted, and death takes place when this power is reduced to about one-fifth of its proper amount.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, M. A. MULLER, a non-commissioned officer in the French military service, has devised a means of rendering ordinary smooth bore arms equal in precision to rifle guns, while abolishing all the inconveniences attendant upon rifling. The result depends upon the shape of the projectile, which is that of a helix. The ball weighs 36 grammes, and its length is 2 centimetres; the charge being 6 grammes. The windage is six millimetres. The height of the conical part of the projectile is 11 millimetres. The directive peculiarity of the missile is situated posteriorly, and consists of six vanes or wings arranged helically round a central point. The helices are so arranged that they receive the blast of powder, and cause the missile to revolve while yet in the barrel. According to the experiments of M. MULLER, at Nancy, with his new projectile discharged from an ordinary smooth arm musket, (model 1822,) it was established that the aim was susceptible of great accuracy, up to 800 metres.

Doctor COLLONGUE, whose discoveries in Dynamoscopy have engaged the scientific world, has made some further investigations of much interest. It will be remembered that in his early results he established the existence of a "humming" sound in the human body, affording a sure criterion of life or death. By taking the ends of the fingers, and applying a similar examination he finds what he terms a "crackling" noise, confirming previous observations of physiologists. But pushing his investigations, he discovers that his "crackling" phenomenon varies with the temperament of the subject, the climate, sex and other conditions. It is extremely subdued, and regular in a person sleeping.

M. DEVILLE, who discovered the new mode of extracting Aluminum, has conferred a fresh benefit upon the arts by inventing a new way of melting scrap platinum. It consists in exposing the scrap metal to the flame of "gaz tonnant," a gas composed of oxygen and hydrogen. A crucible of pure lime is used.

M. DE QUATREFAGES has been investigating the prevalent epidemic among the Silk Worms. The disease is called the "spot sickness," from the spots which appear on the worm when attacked with it. These spots are often invisible to the naked eye, and can only be perceived with the aid of a magnifying glass; and this circumstance explains why the malady, especially during the present year, escaped the observation of silk-growers in the majority of cases until five or six days after the worm had cast its fourth skin. The spots exist in all the tissues and organs of the worm, and in its subsequent stages of a chrysalis and moth. In the latter, the spots destroy the antennæ, the legs, or a portion of the wings. In the beginning, the spot appears under the form of a yellowish matter, pervading the whole system; this matter gradually becomes darker, and is then concentrated into a number of tubercles, which are the spots in question.

Photography has been found to be of vast importance in the British ordnance department, in consequence of the decision of Parliament that the trigonometrical survey of the country shall be mapped on a smaller scale than was formerly intended. The completed large maps have to be reduced in size in order that smaller ones may be engraved from them. Now by the aid of photography, twenty large maps can be reduced in one day by one man to the requisite size to enable the ordnance staff of engravers to engrave from them, whereas by the ordinary pentagraph it would take one man three days to reduce a single map.

At a late sitting of the French Academy, MM. DE FONVIELLE and DEHERAIN communicated their researches on the depolarising action of oxygenized water, from which it appears that it is eminently calculated to increase the intensity of the galvanic current, owing to the abundance of oxygen which it emits. But in order to obtain a liquid as rich in available oxygen as nitric acid is, the water should contain upwards of 200 times its volume of oxygen, a condition which it would be difficult to fulfill, it having been shown by THENARD that oxygenized water, containing more than 50 volumes, is soon decomposed. In conclusion, the authors stated that the conditions necessary to obtain a good deploralizing liquid are: 1 Conductibility; 2, richness in comburent principles; 3, easy decomposition; and 4, the faculty of dissolving the gases or solids, which, being produced by its decomposition, are apt to form a non-conducting surface on the electrodes.

M. DE TCHIHACHEFF writes from Asia Minor respecting the alum district of Chabhana-Karahissar, which, he says, might be worked to advantage, were it not for the illiberality of the local authorities, who exact a large duty from the Americans engaged in that business. Notwithstanding the primitive methods practised in the extraction of alum, the profits amount to between 25 and 30 per cent., and might be much larger in the hands of an intelligent European company.

M DE PARAVEY has written a paper on the names given to the Torpedo in various languages, with a view to show that there existed in the remotest ages a vague notion that the shocks of that animal were produced by an agency similar to that which caused lightning.

The French population of Buenos Ayres are busily employed in collecting funds, with a view to raising a monument to BONPLAND.

The arrangements with regard to the erection of the statue of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, at Grantham, are progressing satisfactorily, and the inauguration, which will be attended by Lord BROUGHAM, will take place on the 21st of September. The statute is reported to have been well cast, and the stone on which it is to be placed has arrived from Wales. Some interesting proceedings may be expected on the occasion of the inauguration.

Professor SCHEITZER, of Zurich, has discovered that various textile substances can be dissolved in a solution of sulphate of copper into which an excess of ammonia has been poured. In this solution cotton becomes sticky like gum, and at length disappears. The liquid being filtered and treated with an excess of hydrochloric acid, the cotton is precipitated under the form of a substance resembling the hydrate of alumnia. Silk and wool will also dissolve, but the latter only by the aid of heat.

M. GLENARD, in a paper presented to the Academy of Science, announces the discovery of the coloring matter of wine, which he calls *œnoline*; it is composed of 20 equivalents of carbon, 10 of hydrogen, and 10 of oxygen. It is of a reddish brown color, and when dried in a mass almost black, but if reduced to a powder, it assumes a fine violet red.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives a tabular statement of the number of Pennsylvanians upon whom diplomatic and consular offices have been bestowed. The number, exclusive of Glancy Jones, is 26.

The Comet—What it has Done—And What is to be said about Comets in General.

From the London Times.

We are just parting with a visitor who, it is now placed beyond doubt, attracted great attention, and probably excited great alarm, at his last visit, more than two thousand years ago. As that is the ascertained minimum, and, on a very elaborate calculation, 2,495 years the maximum of the journey which the Comet has done since his last appearance here, we know that it occurred during that period of history which is most interesting and best known to most of us. Englishmen know ancient history better than modern, and the affairs of Rome, Greece and the Eastern Empires better than those of any existing State. So we might feel almost at home with this Comet, and welcome it as an old friend. It might, at its last appearance, have terrified the Athenians into accepting the bloody code of DRACO. It might have announced the destruction of Nineveh, or of Babylon, or the capture of Jerusalem by NEBUCHADNEZZAR. It might have been seen by the expedition which sailed round Africa in the reign of PHARAOH NECHO. It might have given interest to the foundation of the Pythian games. Within the probable range of its last visitation, are comprehended the whole of those great events and personages that constitute what we call the history of Greece, from her early struggles with Asiatic despots to her subjugation by Rome. In the annals of the late Power we have the whole period from ANCUS MARTIUS and the destruction of Carthage to choose from. Beyond a doubt, however, at some time or other in that period so familiar and so dear to most of us, precisely the same sign was seen in the skies. Among its spectators might have been not only Kings and conquerors famous in story, but the so-called sages of Greece and even the prophets of Holy Writ. THALES might have attempted to calculate its return, and JEREMIAH might have tried to read its warning.

But how different the significance of the wondrous sight at the two periods! Till modern times the boldest conjecture never placed comets so far as the moon; and the prevailing belief was that they were rather meteoric than celestial bodies. Thus they were described as hanging over a doomed city, and marking the very site of a Divine visitation. They were naturally compared to a flashing scimeter or the burning brand. The very expression is, that a comet blazed in the sky. We are not aware that it ever occurred to astronomers till two or three centuries ago that comets returned, the variety in their appearance produced by the different places of the earth in its orbit being quite enough to baffle any attempt to identify them. No sooner was it found that comets are in fact planetary bodies, revolving round the sun by the same law as ourselves, than speculators ran into the other extreme, and fondly hoped they might be links between this system and some one other, or might even wander through the universe, visiting first one star, then another, to all time. Modern science, however, establishes that the range of our present visitor, though immensely wide compared with our planetary proportions, is straitened indeed compared with stellar distances. He had his tether in the attraction of the sun, as we have. He can travel, indeed, three hundred and fifty times further from the sun than we can, and about twelve times further than Neptune, the most distant and last discovered planet of our system; but even this does not carry him one-thousandth part of the distance of the nearest fixed star. Let any one take a half-sheet of note paper, and, marking a circle with a sixpence in one corner of it, describe therein our solar system, drawing the orbits of the earth and the inferior planets as small as he can by the aid of a magnifying glass. If the circumference of the sixpence stands for the orbit of Neptune, then an oval filling the page will fairly represent the orbit of our comet; and if the paper be laid on the pavement under the west door of St. Paul's, the length of that edifice will inadequately represent the distance of the nearest fixed star. That the comet should take more than 2,000 years to travel round the page of note paper we have supposed, is explained by its great diminution of speed as it recedes from the sun. At its perihelion, or as we have seen it move lately, it traveled 127,000 miles an hour, or more than twice as fast as the earth, whose motion is about a thousand miles a minute. At its aphelion, however, or its greatest distance from the sun, the comet is a very slow body, sailing along, as if doubtful whether to return, at the rate of 480 miles an hour. This is only eight times the speed of a railway express. At this pace, even if the comet could wholly shake off the attraction of the sun—which it certainly could not—and were it to travel onward in a straight line, the lapse of a million years would find it still traveling half way between our sun and the nearest fixed star. Comets, then, can hardly be imagined visitors from our system to any other, or from any other to our own. There is every reason to believe they belong to us, and are only planets of a lighter material, less settled construction, more eccentric orbits and somewhat more devious path than our own solid globe.

Comets are the very *crux* of astronomers. Every science has its difficulties; policy its crises; history its mysteries; medicine its incurable diseases; surgery its deadly operations; life itself its great trials. But a Comet seems to combine in one all the difficult problems of observation and calculation. Though it cannot but move by the same laws as our own planets, yet the ellipse is so immense and the course homeward towards the Sun so straight, that it is necessary to make the false assumption of a parabolic motion. The true ellipse, however, ascertained, the difficulty does not cease; for the Comet is so disturbed by the attraction of the planets near which it successively passes that the orbit of one day is contradicted by the orbit of the next—curve, velocity, period, distance, all changing from hour to hour. Even when we know, as we do with regard to HALLEY's Comet, its history for two thousand years, and can tell the period and othe elements of its orbit for all that time, still at every fresh return the comet suffers planetary disturbances which affect it forever. But the material, the construction, and the internal history of comets are still more inscrutable. The utmost observation and research have failed to discover any weight in them. The comet now receding from our view passed on Monday within nine million miles of Venus, and if it had any density at all comparable to our own would have effected the orbit of that planet in an appreciable degree. Were that found to be the case, it would be the first fact of the kind in the history of these singular bodies. But, even if there were no weight in a comet, it might still be of very opapue matter. It is, however, by no means certain that the very nucleus can intercept the light of a small telescopic star. Yet in this light, transparent substance, is the source of the immense tail, which in some comets has been a hundred millions, and in the present instance, not less than forty millions of miles long. It is the seat of the most extraordinary changes and the most violent eruptions, throwing out columns of luminous matter, many millions of miles long, in a few hours, not only in the usual direction away from the sun, but directly towards the sun, and otherwise as some chance may direct. This comet has exhibited the average of such transformations, as yet entirely escaping all the resources of glass and of figures. But if there is more difficulty and mystery in these bodies, there is also more promise. There is more chance of new discoveries here than in the solid old planets. They change. They approach, They return. They seem to have an office to discharge in our system whereof we all partake. Some of them are old friends of the new ways; some are strangers. Both are welcome. We no longer expect them either to drown or burn the world. That it as Heaven decrees, and depends on no chance comet-stroke. It is hardly possible to look at them without seeing that they replenish, and perhaps vivify, the subtle medium through which they diffuse their bright prospects, and which offers a certain resistance to their motion. As to danger of collision, of blighting shower, or pernicious breath, it is as nothing compared with the thousand and one chances on which mortal life depends. It always hangs on a thread, and that thread is not weakened to the amount of one fibre by all the millions of Comets which a French philosopher calculates to move in our system.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The police of Philadelphia made a descent, on Monday night, upon a gambling den, at No. 927 Chesnut-street. A drover, who had been fleeced, made complaint to the Mayor. When the police entered, they found thirty persons around the bank, but nobody was arrested except the alleged proprietors, named Rose, Robbins and Fricker. The *North American* says the efforts of the detected visitors to escape were ludicrous. One gentleman crawled into an ash box, several others jumped out through a back window, and lacerated their legs by falling into a skylight, while one stout gentleman undertook to conceal his entire person by crawling into a three-peck coal-scuttle, from which he was fished out by the coat tails, half dead from fright.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia celebrated its fourth anniversary, on Tuesday evening, at Jayne's Hall. The audience was immense. George H. Stuart presided. An original hymn, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, was sung, and in the course of the speeches frequent mention was made of the prayer-meetings which have been continued daily under the direction of the Association.

A remarkable sale of old United States cents took place in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. The collection was made by Mr. EDWARD CAGAN. Seventy-seven cents, of all dates, from that of 1791 down to 1839, were sold for the aggregate sum of $128. The prices ranged from $1 25 to $28 60. The latter price was given for a rare die of the Washington cent of 1792.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: "There will be difficulty about the confirmation of John G. Jones, and this makes him hesitate about resigning his seat. He has been here for a few days past, and looks lugubrious enough. He thinks now that 'a bird in hand is really worth two in the bush,' even if the first is pretty well plucked and very small."

A sad case of destitution is noticed in the Newark papers. A sickly man with a son ten years old, giving the name of Robbins, lately resident in Burlington, Vt., were found in the streets in a destitute condition. They were making their way to Maryland on foot, but were too ill to proceed. Charitable persons took them in charge and sent them to New-York.

The Philadelphia firemen are still at their old trade of fighting. On Monday night the Washington Engine, of Germantown, and the Manayunk Hose came in conflict, fought out an old feud, stoned each other, and were finally separated by the police.

Sleeping-cars on a new plan have been introduced on the New-York Central. They are provided with seats, which change into sleeping-berths, six feet long, filled with spring mattresses, pillows, quilts, &c.—all very nice and comfortable.

A man who has just died of yellow fever in the hospital at Galveston, confessed on his death-bed to the murder of a man on a Galveston steamboat, for which crime he was tried not long ago and acquitted.

The Indians in the vicinity of Laredo, Texas, are again becoming quite troublesome. Some 30 persons, it is stated, have been killed in the vicinity of Laredo within a few months, together with numbers of cattle, horses, &c.

General Pierce was at last accounts at Rome, in good health; but Mrs. Pierce was not improving.

NEW-YORK LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Reported every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&L'mbs	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	3540	3890	47	548	1114	......
Browning's Sixth-street..	......	168	36	71	3559	......
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st..	......	57	45	88	3983	......
O'Brien's, Sixth-street..	......	74	97	89	1940	......
Sales reported at Bergen..	......	927	......	......	......	......
Total for week..	3540	5056	225	796	10596	12762
Last week..	3096	4263	212	595	10729	10346

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Yards and Bergen, for the year 1857... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.... 3,438.

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad..........	900	....	41	....	....
Hudson River Railroad.	1911	....	....	....	....
Hudson River Boats....	450	....	....	....	....
Harlem Railroad.......	471	47	507	1114	....
New-Haven Railroad....	....	....	....	....	....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	....	....	....	....	....
On Foot..........	150	....	....	....	....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio..............	857	Canada..........	41
New-York...........	1266	New-Jersey..........	68
Illinois...........	585	Missouri..........	—
Kentucky...........	675	Pennsylvania..........	—
Indiana...........	333	Texas..........	—
Virginia...........	—	Connecticut..........	—
Iowa...........	65	Michigan..........	—

Receipts of Hogs at ALLERTON'S Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Nov. 3, amount to 5,076 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers..................	676
Hudson River Railroad..................	3,200
Erie Railroad..................	1,200
From Hudson River Yards..................	—
Total..................	5,076

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Nov. 3, 1858:

By Erie Railroad..................	6,125
By New-Jersey Central Railroad..................	—
By Albany propellers..................	1,585
By Hudson River Railroad..................	—
Camden and Amboy Railroad..................	975
Total..................	8,685

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, destined for New-York, for the week ending Nov. 3, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle..........	1,897	Calves..........	40
Hogs..........	6,465	Lambs..........	—
Sheep..........	3,053	Horses..........	3
Total..........			11,458

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices of all sales this week, as compared with last week, are about ¼c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium Cattle..........	9½c.@9¾c.	9½c.@9¾c.
First quality..........	8¾c.@9c.	9c. @9¼c.
Medium quality..........	8c. @8½c.	8¼c.@8¾c.
Poor quality..........	7c. @7½c.	7c. @7½c.
Poorest quality..........	6c. @6½c.	6c. @6½c.
General selling prices...	7½c.@8½c.	7½c.@8½c.
Average of all sales.....	7¾c.@7¾c.	7¾c.@8c.

AT BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@9¼c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

We predicted last week that the slight advance would bring in a rush of cattle from New-York and Ohio, which would knock prices down to former rates. So it has turned out. New-York this week sends in 1,266 bullocks, besides Ohio 857 to the Forty-fourth-street yards, besides those at the down-town yards. These, with 585 from Illinois, 675 from Kentucky, 333 from Indiana, and other lots from these and other States, swelled the total City receipts to 5,056, which is 800 above last week and nearly 2,000 above last year's weekly average. This apparent over-supply is somewhat diminished by the poorer quality and lighter weights of many of the cattle. Of good or first quality bullocks there was scarcely enough to meet the demands of the first-class butchers. There were a few really premium animals, as noted below, and these went off at prices little if any below last Wednesday's sales. There were considerable sales yesterday, with a lively demand then, and this morning for the best stock, though all grades declined this afternoon. The medium and poorer grades, which were much the most numerous, sold slow throughout the day and decidedly heavy towards evening, with a large number left over in the hands of sellers. There were some sales for the adjacent country. Dealers, who bought in advance at Albany, worked hard, and often unsuccessfully, to make commission even on their purchases. We put the average decline on all sales, as compared with last week's average, at fully ¼c. while the afternoon sales were fully ½c. decline, with liberal estimate of weights in favor of buyers. The drizzling rain this afternoon dampened the activity of the transactions.... At Albany some 600 bullocks were taken for Eastern markets at 3½@4¼c., mostly at 4c.@4¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight..... The receipts by the Erie Railroad were comparatively light—owing prabably to the apparent higher rates charged at the western terminus. The Company, however, pay back at this end enough to reduce the through rates equivalent to those charged over the New-York Central Railroad... We record with sorrow, the death of one of the oldest cattle dealers in this market, O. HURD, who was killed on the Buffalo and Corning Railroad while on his return from the market here last week. H. M. VALENTINE, of the firm of VALENTINE & MARTIN, was on the same train, and was badly injured, but is likely to recover. We present in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
94	Ill	J. Nichols	George Ayrault
100	Ohio	W. Sidell	W. Ayrault.
40	Mich	R. Baker	I. Budlong.
40	N. Y.	J. C. Allen	I. Budlong.
63	Ohio	Yocum & Withrow	T. C. Eastman.
50	Can	T. C. Eastman	Owner.
82	K. & Il	William H. Belden	Owner.
169	Ohio	Barnes & Culver	Owners.
75	Ky	Murray & Glover	Owners.
48	Ohio	A. Lester	Murray and Glover.
102	Ill	A. Sumner	Westheimer & Bro.
50	Ohio	A. Kinney	Westheimer & Bro.
65	Iowa	Culdreth & Co	Westheimer & Bro.
40	N. Y.	T. Bloomer	Owner.
47	Ind	Mather & Cox	White & Son.
18	N. Y.	White & Son	Owners.
84	Ill	W. J. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
90	N. Y.	Hoag & Sherman	Owners.
24	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
78	Ohio	W. H. Harris	Owner.
119	Ky	J. C. Van Meter	J. A. Merritt.
61	Ill	Clark & Powell	Doty, Church & Co.
45	N. Y.	C. W. Conger	Owner.
104	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
68	N. J.	J. H. Williams	Owner.
72	Ky	J. H. Williams	Owner.
45	Ind	Vail & Co.	Owners.
18	N. Y	D. G. Culver	Owner.
19	Ohio	P. Egan	Owner.
79	Ohio	W. Florence	S. Ulery.
34	N.Y.&M.	P. F. Carey	Owner.
39	Ohio	M. Dalton	Owner.
65	Ohio	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
86	Ind	Thornbrow & Co.	Beach & Bray.
38	N. Y.	D. P. Allen	Owner.
29	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
37	Ind	Stiles & Dawson	Owners.
133	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Owner.
37	N. Y.	D. Moore	Owner.
32	Ind	S. Smith	Owner.
32	Ohio	Shuster & Seigle	Owners.
141	Mass	M. Bradley	I. Budlong.
38	Ohio	D. Haskill	Mead & Holcomb.
41	Conn	F. Abbott	Owner.
38	Ohio	R. Birch	J. Flynn.
75	Ky	Van Meter & Co	T. Wheeler.
138	O.&Ky.	H. Eckstein	Owner.
100	Ill	E. C. Sumner	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	Ill	J. Hatton & Co.	——
67	Ill	G. Alexander	B. Bartram.
68	Iowa	Robb & Hair	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	Ind	J. Caldwell & Co.	H. Myers.
20	[illegible]	A. Smith	J. Church.
137	Ohio	C. C. Douglas	Beach & Bray.
43	N. Y.	A. Hammond	Owner.
70	Ohio	W. Miller	Gillett & Toffey.
26	Ohio	Gillett	Gillett & Toffey.
142	Ohio	Gray & Messenger	Gillett & Toffey.
25	Ohio	J. Doty	J. Church.
134	Ind	C. Thornburg	Beach & Bray.
150	Ohio	Parker & Co.	Beach & Bray.
24	N. Y.	J. Stearns	J. Miller.
55	N. Y.	W. Clark	Owner.
34	Ill	D. Burrell	S. Smith.
23	Ill	W. Sly	Gillett & Toffey.
115	Ill	Layton & Duncan	Gillett & Toffey.
46	Ill	J. Hussey	Haring & Gurney.
20	N. Y.	J. Millman	Owner.
132	N. Y.	S. Merrick	Owner.
18	Ohio	P. Kynlan	Westheimer & Bro.
18	N. Y.	H. Hall	J. Miller.
19	Ohio	J. B. Downing	J. Miller.
17	Ohio	C. C. Olmstead	G. Sage.
17	Ohio	C. Ridgway	Westheimer & Bro.
17	N. Y.	G. W. Dusenbury	Beach & Bray.

And several smaller lots.

W. SIDELL'S 100 fairish Ohio Cattle were being worked off by W. AYRAULT at 7½c.@8½c., calling them 6¾ cwt. The best pair of Texans we have seen were with the above, although fed for two years past by M. BUDLONG, of Genesee County, N. Y., and proved that they were susceptible of taking on fat. They would probably weigh about 950 ℔s. net each, and 9½c. ℘ ℔. was refused for them.

I. BUDLONG, for R. BAKER, 40 medium Michigan stock, of 6¼ cwt. net, at 8c.; and the same number of State Cattle for J. C. ALLEN, at 7c. Mr. BUDLONG sold 42 State Cattle, fed by M. BUDLONG at Albany, for 4⅞c. gross, the best sale made at Albany.

T. C. EASTMAN, for YOCUM & WITHROW, 63 just medium cattle, from Madison County, Ohio, rated 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, yesterday, 50 poor Canada cattle on his own account, at 6½c.

C. G. TEED, for J. BRYANT, 65 rather coarse Ohio cattle, of 6¾ cwt. net, at 8c. and a few 9c.

M. DALTON, 39 Ohio steers, which he had previously bought, at 7½c. on 6 cwt. net. They were decent-fleshed cattle.

P. F. CAREY bought at Albany 34 pretty good Michigan and New-York cattle, which he sold here to-day at 8¼c.@8½c. Estimated weight 7 cwt. net.

S. ULERY, for WM. FLORENCE, 79 rather common to medium Ohio cattle, at 7½c.@9c. Weight 6¾ cwt.

C. W. CONGER, 45 New York cattle, on his own account, at 8½c.@9c. They were good 8 cwt. cattle.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, 104 very good Ohio cattle for A. WARNER, at near 9c., on an estimate of 7½ cwt. The owner rates them 8 cwt.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 68 nice New-Jersey Steers, bought of W. NEWBOLD. They were fat and sold freely at near 7c. Rated 7½ cwt. Also, 72 Kentucky Bullocks, of fair quality, at 8c.@9c.

VAIL & CO., 45 Indiana Steers, ranging from fair to very good, at 7c.@9c., with one pair of premiums, to C. CORNELL, at 9½c., to be weighed.

The finest 11 head of Cattle were a part of the 120 fatted by D. DREW, of Putnam County, and sold to J. HARRIS. Some of the heaviest would dress near 1,200 ℔s. net.

The opposite of these last were 41 tolerably fine (when they started) Calves, brought in from Illinois by W. D. BLACKBURN. They were bringing slowly $12 to $15 per head, as they could not be sold by weight. They were paying poorly.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for W. J. HUTCHINSON, 84 quite common Illinois Cattle, of 5½ cwt., at 7c.@8½c., and 90 of their own State Cattle, of good quality, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$90, or even $100. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30@$40, or $45. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow markets continue fully supplied, and except with good animals prices are depressed.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 47 fresh Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good, with a very few at $50@$60. Market abundantly supplied, and sales very slow.

BROWNING reports receipts of 36 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra animals. The demand for the present is slow, at former prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 45 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$65 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 97 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; with a few extra animals at $55@$60. Market pretty good, the Cows being all sold from week to week. Some of the stock for the past week have been very fine.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Receipts of Calves have been much larger than for a few weeks past. A large proportion were quite young, and, we doubt not, sufficiently *tender.* Good Calves, from four to six weeks old, sell well.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 548 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. for good ones, with plenty of "bobs" at $1 50@$1 75 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 71 Veal Calves, selling generally at 3c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 88 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 89 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c., and a very few of the choice at 7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℘ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℘ hundred. The average run is about one half the live weight.

The Sheep markets have exhibited only a moderate activity during the past week. Receipts of Live Sheep have not been very large, but abundance of mutton in the carcass is now coming from Albany, and is offered at the Washington Market very cheap.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,114 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep are selling at 3½c.@4c., ℘ ℔., gross. Lambs are worth 4c.@5c. The market is largely supplied, and sales are dull at a decline fully equal to the advance of a week ago, or 25c.@37c. ℘ head.

BROWNING reports receipts of 3,559 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c., for Sheep, and 4½c.@5½c. gross, for Lambs. A few of the best Sheep bring 4½c. Receipts have been moderate, and prices rather better. Some salesmen quote them 25c. @37c. ℘ head higher than a week ago. The supply was rather light this morning, and business quite brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,983 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4@$6 ℘ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,940 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

305 Sheep & Lambs	$1098 24	185 Sheep & Lambs.	$699 87
108 Sheep & Lambs.	346 25	100 Sheep & Lambs.	348 75
139 Sheep & Lambs.	449 87	122 Sheep & Lambs.	388 25
815 Sheep & Lambs.	644 24	112 Sheep & Lambs.	350 06
211 Sheep & Lambs.	713 74	98 Sheep & Lambs.	327 50
165 Sheep & Lambs.	525 80	40 Sheep & Lambs.	143 72
Total..........	1,600		$6,036 29

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at CHAMBERLIN'S by A. VAN WERT:

201 sold at..........	$644 00	50 sold at..........	$117 25
150 sold at..........	461 25	161 sold at..........	558 54
310 sold at..........	947 40	197 sold at..........	579 61
209 sold at..........	524 50	61 sold at..........	152 81
58 sold at..........	224 75	281 sold at..........	909 37
73 sold at..........	208 50	170 sold at..........	643 25
Total..........	1,921		$5,973 23
Average..........			$3 10

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℘ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth-street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street; while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been large, but the market holds firm at 5¼c.@5½c. for prime corn-fed Hogs. Very little stock is left unsold, and prices still apparently favor sellers.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 5,076 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at $5 25@$5 50 for good corn-fed Hogs. Light and thin Hogs bring $4 87½@$5. Of 750 Illinois Hogs by W. J. HUTCHINSON, 220 weighing 262 ℔s., are reported $5 50.

Although arrivals have been heavy during the past week, still all the Hogs have been sold at fair rates.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 205 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed.......5c.	@5½c.	Corn-fed.......6¼c.	@6½c.
Distillery......4½c.	@4¾c.	Distillery.......5¾c.	@6c.

Market nearly clear of live Hogs.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove-Yard, reports receipts of 8,685 Hogs—of which 999 were reported sent to Western Yards; 6,821 were sold and 865 left over.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, No. 118 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports sales as follows:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Western Corn Hogs, prime..	5¼@5½	6½@6¾
Light Western Corn Hogs, prime...	5 @5¼	6½@6¾
Light Western Corn Hogs, common.	4½@5	6 @6¼
This State light Corn Hogs, prime.	5¼@5½	6½@7
Still Corn Hogs, prime..........	4½@5	6 @6¼

The market is well cleared up, and prices are favoring the seller. Should arrivals be light, prices will go still higher.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

With the exception of a few of the leading products, the market sales of vegetables has been quite dull for some days past. The potato trade is rather improving as grocers and others commence laying in their Winter stock. There have been no late arrivals from Nova Scotia. Most of those now coming in are from the Northern and Western parts of this State, New-Jersey and Michigan. The Jerseymen are rather holding back for higher prices.

Sweet varieties are plenty, some of them from Virginia, in poor order.

Cabbages are in large supply with slow sales at moderate prices.

Cranberries continue scarce and high. A shipment of nearly 200 bbls. arrived a few days since from North Carolina. Those in good order brought $10 50 ℘ bbl., while by far the largest portion sold for $6@7 50, in poor order, of course.

Grapes have so nearly passed from the wholesale market that we omit quoting them.

Good butter is a scarce article. There is an active demand for such at high prices, say 25c.@28c. ℘ ℔., wholesale. The market is sufficiently supplied with common and poor dairies. When will farmers make only a *good* quality of butter and get 5c. ℘ ℔. more for it?

Eggs are rather scarce and prices have gone up a little since the last quotations. A few small lots of limed ones have been sent in and sold at 18c. The receipts of fresh eggs are mainly from Ohio, and reach 60 bbls. to 80 bbls. ℘ day.

The Poultry trade remains good, with moderate receipts of Western.

Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℘ bush..........	50	@ 55
Potatoes—Junes, ℘ bbl..........	$1 00	@$1 12
Potatoes—Dykemans, ℘ bbl..........	1 25	@ 1 37
Potatoes—Mercers, ℘ bbl..........	1 25	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Jersey Peach Blows, ℘ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes—Nort'n Peach Blows, ℘ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Common, ℘ bbl..........	87	@ 1 25
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ℘ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ℘ bbl....	1 50	@ 1 75
Potatoes—Sweet Camdens, ℘ bbl....	2 25	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Sweet Jerseys, ℘ bbl.....	1 50	@ 1 75
Turnips—Flat, ℘ bbl..........	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Ruta Baga, ℘ bbl..........	75	@ 1 00
Carrots—℘ bbl..........	1 25	@ 1 50
Parsneps—℘ bbl..........	1 25	@ 1 50
Beets—℘ bbl..........	1 25	@ 1 37
Salsafy—℘ 100 bunches..........	5 00	@ 6 00
Onions—Red and Yellow, ℘ bbl......	1 25	@ 1 37
Onions—White, ℘ bbl..........	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions—℘ 100 strings..........	3 00	@ —
Garlic—℘ 100 bunches..........	3 50	@ 4 00
Cabbages—Common, ℘ 100..........	1 00	@ 2 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℘ 100..........	3 00	@ 3 50
Cabbages—Red, ℘ 100..........	1 50	@ 4 00
Cauliflowers—℘ 100..........	4 00	@ 6 00
Lima Beans—℘ bushel..........	75	@ 87
Celery—℘ doz..........	62	@ 87
Spinach—℘ bbl..........	37	@ 50
Squashes—Marrow, ℘ bbl..........	50	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℘ 100..........	4 00	@ 6 00
Cranberries—℘ bbl..........	10 00	@14 00
Cranberries, Western, ℘ bbl..........	8 00	@ 9 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, &c., ℘ bbl......	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℘ bbl..........	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℘ bbl..........	2 50	@ 3 25
Apples—Prime Sweets, ℘ bbl..........	2 50	@ 3 00
Apples—Common, ℘ bbl..........	1 50	@ 2 00
Apples—Dried, ℘ ℔..........	7	@ —
Quinces—Prime, ℘ bbl..........	4 00	@ 6 00
Quinces—Common, ℘ bbl..........	2 25	@ 2 50
Peaches—Dried, ℘ ℔..........	15	@ 16
Chestnuts—℘ bush..........	3 50	@ 4 00
Hickory Nuts—℘ bush..........	1 25	@ 1 75
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℘ ℔......	25	@ 28
Butter—Orange Co., firkins, ℘ ℔.....	22	@ 25
Butter—State, ℘ ℔..........	18	@ 24
Butter—Ohio, ℘ ℔..........	12	@ 15
Lard—In barrels..........	10	@ 11¼
Lard—In kegs..........	11	@ 12¼
Cheese—℘ ℔..........	4	@ 9
Eggs—Fresh State, ℘ doz..........	21	@ 22
Eggs—Western, ℘ doz..........	19	@ 20
Fowls—Bucks County, ℘ ℔..........	13	@ 14
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ℘ pair......	75	@ 1 00
Chickens—℘ pair..........	56	@ 75
Turkeys—℘ ℔..........	12	@ 14
Turkeys—Western, ℘ ℔..........	8	@ 10
Geese—℘ ℔..........	8	@ 12
Ducks—℘ pair..........	62	@ 1 00
Ducks—Black, ℘ pair..........	50	@ 75
Ducks—Widgeon, ℘ pair..........	37	@ 62
Ducks—Wood, ℘ pair..........	50	@ 75
Pigeons—Squab, ℘ doz..........	1 50	@ 1 75
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℘ doz..........	1 25	@ 1 50
Robins—℘ doz..........	37	@ —
Woodcock—℘ doz..........	3 00	@ —
Partridge—℘ pair..........	56	@ 62
Prairie Hens—℘ pair..........	75	@ 1 00
Snipe—Sand, ℘ dozen..........	37	@ 50
Snipe—Dowitches, ℘ doz..........	62	@ 87
Snipe—Brant, ℘ doz..........	75	@ 1 00
Plover—Golden, ℘ doz..........	1 75	@ 2 00
Roasting Pigs, each..........	1 00	@ 1 75
Rabbits—℘ pair..........	37	@ —
Venison—Carcass, ℘ ℔..........	9	@ 11
Venison—Saddle, ℘ ℔..........	12	@ —

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1858—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls..........	59	—	—	59
Flour, bbls..........	20,447	804	1,522	22,773
Wheat, bushels..........	97,507	—	868	98,375
Corn, bushels..........	37,580	—	—	37,580
Barley, bushels..........	13,665	—	—	13,665
Oats, bushels..........	5,500	—	—	5,500
Provisions, pkgs..........	1,396	—	87	1,483
Whisky, bbls..........	747	—	15	762

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for at previous figures. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection warehouse this morning, 1,419 bbls., including 992 bbls. Pots, and 427 bbls. Pearls.

Amount of Ashes inspected in New-York Jan. 1 to Nov. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Pots..........	12,401	15,194	15,391
Pearls..........	2,258	5,865	3,405
Total, bbls..........	14,659	21,059	18,796

Montreal Ashes Inspection Statement.

	1858. Pots.	1858. Pearls.	1858. Pots.	1858. Pearls.
Stock, Jan 1, bbls..........	752	375	347	97
Receipts, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	16,007	8,220	19,275	6,180
Deliv'd, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	16,036	8,413	19,227	6,191
Stock, Nov. 1..........	393	191	395	86

COFFEE—Has been more freely dealt in to-day, sales having been reported of 150 bags Java at 14c.; 3,000 bags Rio at 11½c.; and 100 bags Laguayra, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at, however, languid prices. Sales 4,000 bales, including 2,100 bales in transit. We quote lots here thus:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔..	10¼	10¼	10⅜	10½
Middling, ℘ ℔..	12	12	12⅛	12¼
Midd'g Fair, ℘ ℔.	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12⅞

FISH—Dry Cod are in demand, and are worth $3 37½@$3 62½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel are also in request, including No. 1 at $13 25@$13 50; No. 2 at $11@$11 50; and No. 3 at $8 50@$9 ℘ bbl. Herring are selling, in lots, at unchanged figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is depressed for State and Western flour, and prices favor buyers, especially of low qualities, which are least inquired for; sales 13,000 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℘ bbl......	$3 00@$3 85
Standard Superfine State..........	4 00@ 4 25
Standard Extra State..........	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Western..........	4 00@ 4 25
Fancy Ohio..........	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..........	5 10@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee..........	4 95@ 5 15
Extra Genesee..........	5 20@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri......	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian is quiet at drooping prices; sales 850 bbls. at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra ℘ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at languid rates; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5@$5 35 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand at former rates; sales 45,000 bushels, including prime white Canada, at $1 32; ordinary white Western at $1 12; good red (Winter) do. at about $1 15 in store; fair to good Milwaukee Club, at 91c.@94c., and unsound Chicago Spring, at 69c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Corn opened vigorously, but closed heavily. Sales 42,500 bushels, at 67½c.@68½c. for fair to good mixed Western; and 69c.@70c. for small lots of prime and choice do., ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand and is steady. Sales 3,600 bushels Western at 70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is more inquired for and is firmer. Sales 11,500 bushels State, chiefly at 73c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Holders now ask more. Oats are salable and buoyant. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@49c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ℘ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Buffalo Nov. 1, 1858.

White Wheat, bush..........	117,956
Red (Winter) Wheat, bush..........	190,353
Milwaukee Club Wheat, bush..........	48,424
Chicago Spring Wheat, bush..........	93,448
Corn, bush..........	328,923
Rye, bush..........	2,920
Barley, bush..........	58,506
Oats, bush..........	34,811

FRUIT—Raisins are in request at previous quotations. Other articles are unaltered. Sales by auction, 51 bbls. Prunes, at 10½c.; 1,500 kegs do. at 5½c. @7c.; and 438 cases do. at 11½c.@36½c.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 100 bales Bags at 10½c., each; 729 bales Bagging, part at 12½c.@13c., ℘ yard, six months' credit.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 45c.@55c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been lightly dealt in at previous figures.

HIDES—Sales to-day, 2,000 Buenos Ayres at 25½c., ℘ ℔., six months' credit.

HOPS—Continue inactive at old rates. New, 10c. @15c.; old 4c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is generally firm at from $22 75@$24 ℘ ton, usual credit. Bar is also in request at uniform rates.

LEAD—Foreign is more sought after, chiefly at $5 37½@$5 50, while American is quiet at previous quotations, ℘ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole has been in request at steady figures.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@45c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 26c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ℘ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 120 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, including Common at $1 60@$1 55 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to arrive and here, at 51½c.@52½c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Are generally in limited demand at former quotations, here. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Nov. 1, sales were made of 4,400 bbls. Crude Sperm mainly within a range of from $1 20@$1 24; also, 5,050 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 50c.@53c. ℘ gallon. The late news from the Northwest whaling fleet was very unfavorable, but owing to the large quantity of Whale Oil already in the country, prices have not been affected by the news.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week ending Nov. 1, 1858:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Total..........	1,050	70	650
Previously..........	71,788	181,236	1,479,000
From Jan. 1 to date......	72,838	181,306	1,479,650
Same time last year......	73,568	227,995	1,994,800

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at advancing prices; sales to-day 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $17 for Mess; $18 37@$18 50 for Clear; and $13 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 6¼c.@6½c. ℘ ℔. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Rough Sides, 7½c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. Lard is in fair demand, at buoyant rates; sales 400 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c. @11c. for old; and 10½c.@10¾c. for new, ℘ ℔. Beef is in good request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 75 for do Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—The demand is moderate for the leading kinds, including Clover at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔., and Timothy at $2 25@$2 50 ℘ bushel. Sales in Boston 7,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, to arrive, at $1 75, cash, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand has been less active, yet prices have been sustained. Sales 416 hhds. Cuba at 6½c.@7½c.; 10 hhds. New Crop New-Orleans at 8c., and 300 boxes Havana at about 6½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 ℔s. prime at 10c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Crude is in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales since Friday last, 37 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@13c.; 84 cases Seed Leaf at 14c.@20c.; 113 bales Havana at 31c.@38c.; 107 bales Cuba at 19c.; 90 bales Yara and 33 ceroons St. Domingo, (the latter for export,) on private terms. MESSENGER & Co. review the transactions in Manufactured Tobacco during October, thus: "In comparing the transactions in Manufactured Tobacco with those at this period last year, a large business would be apparent, but we have only a fair average with previous seasons. The transactions for Canada have largely added to this month's sales. We have no change whatever to note in the position of the market from that set forth in our last. Sales for Octobe, 1858, 17,412 pkgs.; for 1857, 9,290 do. Stocks, 29,271 and 45,768 pkgs."

WHISKY—Sales 300 bushels, in lots, at 22c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ ℔.; some do., by steamer, at ¼d. ℘ ℔.; and 30,000 bushels Wheat at 5d., in bags, ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 10,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ℘ bushel. For London, 30 bbls. Pearl Ashes at 17s. 6d. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton at ⅜c. ℘ ℔.

Law Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1549, 1047, 1845, 1865, 787, 1147, 1607, 575, 1613, 1633, 1619, 765, 1879, 1855, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1767, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2111, 2013, 2015, 2017. *Part II*—Nos. 15, 2394, 568, 1370, 1342, 1862, 2042, 2204, 1878, 1856, 24232, 2464, 1690, 2016, 2310, 1538, 1872, 2320, 2336, 1062, 2520, 180, 1048, 1224, 1792, 1634, 1650, 2474, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2488, 2490, 2492.

SUPREME COURT—Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 184, 222, 166, 322, 346, 295.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1857, 1802, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1759, 1287, 26, 509, 571, 572, 1698, 1680. *Part II.*—Nos. 1825, 1839, 1868, 1885, 1275, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1896, 1897, 1746, 1904, 1689.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Davies, Clerke and Ingraham.

THE NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

Apollos R. Wetmore et al. vs. George Law et al.—The complaint in this case was dismissed and the injunction dissolved, by Justice Cowles, in 1856. The plaintiffs appealed to the General Term, which reversed the judgment of Special Term and granted a perpetual injunction, restraining the grantees of the road from laying the track through Greenwich and Washington streets. The defendants appealed to the Court of Appeals, which reversed the judgment of the General Term, holding that the General Term had no power to render a final judgment. The case was thus remitted to the General Term of this District to be proceeded with, and was yesterday reargued; more particularly upon the question of the standing in Court of the plaintiffs, and their right to ask for an injunction above the line of their property. Decision reserved. For plaintiffs, John Van Buren; for defendants, Monell, Willard & Howe, and Chas. O'Conor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Davies.

PRACTICE—AFFIDAVIT OF MERITS.

William P. Demarest vs. Charles C. Adams and Philip P. Adams.—Defendants made a motion to set aside an inquest. Plaintiff had moved the case out of its order on the calendar, and took judgment on the ground that no affidavit of merits had been filed. It appeared that one had been made, (without a notice of filing,) which was returned as irregular fourteen days before the inquest was taken. The Judge denied the motion, and held that the plaintiff was regular in taking the inquest, and decided that the affidavit must be filed as well as served; that such was the language of the rnle. The Judge, however, allowed the inquest to be set aside on defendants paying costs and disbursements of the trial, and $10 costs of opposing the motion—the judgment to stand as security.

James L. Campbell for the motion; Irving S. Campbell opposed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

Yesterday morning Mr. John Graham appeared in this Court, and gave notice that he should move on Saturday to quash the indictments found by the last Grand Jury against Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, and other City officials, who had been held to bail by the Recorder.

The only case tried was that of Oscar Halstead for an assault and battery on William K. Hoyt. The difficulty between the parties was quite of a private nature, and the injuries inflicted were merely nominal—a blow or two with the fist only. The Jury hesitatingly found a verdict of guilty, and the Court released the prisoner with a fine of $30, which was promptly paid.

Artificial Hatching.

There was much discussion a few months ago touching a peculiar apparatus for artificial incubation, invented by M. SEGUIER, and consisting of India rubber bags filled with warm water, and laid upon the eggs. The following observations on the same subject, recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences by that gentleman, are not without interest. After stating that by his apparatus he has been enabled to rear several families of partridges, he announces an important fact, viz., that during the last days of natural incubation there is an increase of temperature. This he has ascertained by placing thermometers into the nests of some dozens of hens. The fact of a progressive increase of temperature had already been observed in the case of certain reptiles, but it is equally true in the case of the gallinaceous tribes. The limits of temperature in the latter are 38 and 42 degrees centigrade (100.4 and 107.6 Fahr.;) the temperature of 42 is only observable after eighteen days' incubation. The first experiment of artificial incubation was not very successful; only one-half of the eggs were hatched, and the brood died in the course of three days; but, strangely enough, the dead bodies did not putrefy. The weather being very dry at the time, M. SEGUIER rightly attributed his ill-success to this circumstance, and accordingly in a second experiment caused the sand, with which the floor of the room was covered, to be frequently watered after the brood were hatched. A little creature which has been for 21 days under a temperature of 40°, naturally avoids a lower temperature for some time; M. SEGUIER therefore took care to have a large India-rubber bag, filled with water at that temperature, to be suspended from the ceiling. But the bag happening to be too far from the ground, the young chickens, losing part of the benefit of this contrivance, raised themselves, as it were, on tip-toe, so as to get their backs in contact with the bag, and remained in this posture rather than lose the advantage of warmth. The consequence was that their legs and claws became stiff, the latter in many cases assuming a permanent inflexion contrary to the natural one. Nevertheless, many of them managed to walk, notwithstanding this deformity. The infirmity, however, was easy to remove; the bag was properly lowered, and in a few days both legs and claws returned to their proper position and resumed their flexibility. M. SEGUIER mentions another case which shows how easily a deformed member may be corrected in a young chicken. One of them, immediately after being hatched, was bitten by an ant; the consequence was a muscular contraction which caused the claws to be completely turned the wrong way, the upper part becoming the lower. The deformed limb was bandaged with a bit of quill softened in warm water, and in the course of five days the claws had returned to their natural position. M. SEGUIER concludes by recommending those who may adopt his system to maintain a certain degree of moisture around the nests by placing a wet sponge under them, to have fresh sand frequently sprinkled on the floor when the brood is hatched, and to hang up the large India rubber bag which plays the part of the hen after hatching, so as to rest partly on the floor, and to be slightly inclined, so that the chickens may choose the place under it which suits them best according to their size.

Prussic Acid.

With a view to complete the theory of anæsthetics, M. OZANAM, some time ago, instituted a series of experiments on prussic or hydrocyanic acid in a gaseous state, the results of which he has now laid before the Academy of Sciences. His chief object was the demonstration of this general law, viz.: that all volatile or gaseous matter having carbon for one of its constituents, has anæsthetic properties in proportion to the carbon it contains; and this law is verified in the highest degree by hydrocyanic acid. In its most concentrated state death of course is instantaneous, but when diluted in the ratios of 1 to 5, 1 to 20, 1 to 40 or 1 to 100, its effects are of various intensity. The temperature must be taken into account, since prussic acid boils at 27° centigrade (80·6 Fahr.), and emits vapors in proportion to the heat of the weather; M. OZANAM'S experiments were therefore conducted under temperatures of between 5 and 10 degrees centigrade (41 and 50 Fahr.) If attenuated to 1-40th, hydrocyanic acid produces, when inhaled, much the same degree of anæsthesia as oxyde of carbon, and at 1-100th that of carbonic acid; but this state cannot be prolonged, as in the case of the latter—the inhalation must be stopped the moment the first signs of the action of the acid appear. The animal being then left to itself, the three stages of anæsthesia, viz., excitation, collapse, and a return to consciousness, succeed each other as usual. But if the inhalations be continued to the second period of coma, death is the inevitable consequence. The stage of excitement is marked by such violent tetanic shocks that the animal is often projected to a distance of several feet; the heart beats with great rapidity, and respiration is interrupted by muscular contractions. This state lasts from 30 to 60 seconds, when the collapse commences; the eyeballs are rapidly dilated; the eyes protrude from their sockets, and all the members are paralyzed. But while sharp instruments and hard blows are unavailing to rouse the animal from its state of insensibility, a slight shock is often sufficient to cause a renewal of the convulsions. During this period the action of breathing only manifests itself by hiccuping at long intervals; the pulsations of the heart are rare and weak. By degrees, if too large a quantity of the acid has not been inhaled, the circulation becomes more regular, and there only remains an anæsthetic slumber which lasts from five to fifteen minutes. After this, there is a slow return to sensibility, the animal begins to move its fore legs first and its hind legs aftewards, and about 27 minutes after the commencement of the experiment, it returns to its previous normal state. When death has been produced by excessive inhalation, the blood, on opening the body, is found to be black, but it soon turns red again in the air. The smell of bitter almonds, which the body at first exhales, disappears in a short time, and no trace of the acid can be discovered by any test. Prussic acid would therefore be the only poison producing death without being traceable, were it not that the microscope shows the primitive nervous tubes broken in various places. Sometimes, also, the larynx and trachea are slightly inflamed. M. OZANAM concludes his paper by stating that oxygen is an effectual antidote against prussic acid. Until respiration is entirely stopped, oxygen may be successfully administered by inhalation, but it must be administered for ten or twelve minutes at least, else the symptoms reappear.

DAILY DUTIES.—My morning haunts are where they should be, at home; not sleeping, nor correcting the surfeits of an irregular feast, but up and stirring; in Winter, often ere the sound of any bell awakes men to labor or to devotion; in Summer, as oft with the bird that first rises, or not much tardier, to read good authors, or to cause them to be read, till the attention be weary or memory have its freight; then with useful and generous labor preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion, and our country's liberty.—*Milton.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 205 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams..........	11c. to 11½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams..........	9¾c. to 9½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders......	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders..........	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon..........	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ℘ ℔. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, 25 ℔. boxes.
Rip Van Winkle Candy, 30 ℔. boxes.
Rock Candy, (prime for retailing.)
Jujube Paste, (prime article.)
Gum Drops, &c., &c., &c.,
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and extensively known throughout the States during a period of over twenty-seven years. Their purity and wholesomeness may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. 154 Greenwich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.
The best cough candy ever made. For coughs and colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs, it has no equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & MCKESSON, W. W. THAYER, and by all druggists in the U. S. Manufactured by STEWART & CO., 410 Pearl-st., N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.
Is served throughout the City, Brooklyn and Jersey City at 12 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Address *Express* Office, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
All advertisements inserted in the EVENING EXPRESS appear in the MORNING EXPRESS without extra charge.
Newsmen throughout the country can obtain the EXPRESS of ROSS & TOUSEY, and DEXTER & BROTHER.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
New-York Times Building,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

TIME WORKS WONDERS.
At first, the Magnetic Salve had to be given away. Now, the demand is so great it can hardly be supplied. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by Druggists.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SMALL CARS ON THE ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—At a call of the Vigilant Improvement Association, a very large and respectable meeting of business men, of all classes of citizens, in the XXIId Ward, was held at P. Anthony's, corner of 11th-av. and 49th-st., Nov. 1, 1858, Mr. S. B. Waller was appointed Chairman, and J. P. Travers Secretary.

On opening the meeting, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting with some extended remarks, appropriately alluding to the necessity of placing small cars on the Hudson River Railroad track, for the conveyance of City passengers below 53d-st., and the urgent necessity of the measure to meet the wants and demands of the people of this much-neglected portion of our City. Also, that the citizens of the XXIId Ward, one and all, should take steps immediately to secure the building of piers and docks in this locality, and the repairing of such as are expected to be carried away by the ice during the coming Winter, unless something is done. Likewise suggesting the propriety and necessity of a public school to be located on 51st or 52d st., near 10th-av., for the accommodation of our children; and that it would be unnecessary to state further, that as soon as the small cars are permitted to run on said track, the river border of our ward would be built upon, greatly augmenting our present population, besides giving activity to all branches of industry which is of vital importance to the XXIId Ward.

It was then and there

Resolved, That the citizens of the XXIId Ward, and especially those residing on the line of the 11th-av., for the last five or six years have earnestly and respectfully petitioned the Common Council to grant the privilege of running small cars on the Hudson River Railroad below 53d-st., and that such grant be given to the Hudson River Company, with the same restrictions enjoined upon other City railroads; that our representatives have hitherto disregarded the just claims and demands of the people in this much and long-neglected portion of our City, and that there remains no longer any doubt in the minds of the citizens of this Ward that this important movement has been staved off from time to time by designing politicians and grasping monopolies.

Resolved, That the overgrown and increasing taxes of our City present an alarming and corrupt state of affairs in the general City Government, detrimental to our best interests, and a reformation of abuses is of vital importance to all classes in the community, and especially the tenants, who are compelled indirectly to pay the taxes imposed upon them by the long-continued corruption and bribery of political men of all parties; and it is high time proper remedies are applied to blot out this stain upon the metropolitan City, which is now *too* justly regarded everywhere as the worst-governed City in the world.

Resolved, That we feel it our incumbent duty as citizens of the XXIId Ward, to take suitable and honorable steps immediately for the purpose of placing in nomination honest, faithful, and capable men, to represent our just rights and interests in the City Government at the next Charter Election, and that each and every one of us will use all honorable endeavors to accomplish this important object, the result of which, if successful, cannot fail at once to distinguish the XXIId Ward as the *star Ward* of the City.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which the meeting was very ably addressed by Messrs. Danvers, Meek, Bulkley, and others.

The following Committees were appointed:

Nominating Committee.—S. B. Waller, Edward Meek, Patrick Anthony, Matthew Allen, Joseph Lux, Thomas Doudell, Adolphus Andreas, Garret P. Lydecker, John McCormick, John F. Flaacke, John Hopgood, Adam Schwartz, John Cornet, John D. Kellogg.

Committee on Finance.—J. P. Travers, Patrick Danvers, Ottivarrio Gori, Thomas Bulkley, Michael Shehy, John G. Davison, Wm. Goodwin, Matthew Allen, Frederick Meek.

Committee of Arrangements.—Messrs. Lydecker, Waller, Allen, Danvers, Anthony and Shehy.

The public will be duly notified when the above committees will meet and report. All communications may be addressed to S. B. WALLER, Chairman, 51st-st., near 11th-av., or Box No. 3,203, Post-Office; J. P. TRAVERS, Secretary, No. 46 Beekman-st.

This meeting then adjourned to meet on the 24th Nov., present month, at National Hall, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
S. B. WALLER, Chairman.
J. P. TRAVERS, Secretary.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 85 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

ROOFS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED.—New tin roofing of the best stock and workmanship. Stoves and pipe put up cheap, locks repaired and keys fitted. Also, gong bells and the safety bar lock.
P. SUMNER, No. 18 West Broadway,
Corner of Reade-st.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers, and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 339 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied in all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES KEPT.—A FARMER, PREFERRING to feed his hay and grain on his own farm, will take them to Winter on reasonable terms. Good reference given. Address J. G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 65 Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.'S CATALOGUES of trees and plants *gratis* at FOWLER & WELLS' No. 308 Broadway.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 300 Broome-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PARIS CLOAKS AND FURS.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
The Bankrupt Stock of ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
Recently on sale at No. 361 Broadway,
has removed his own stock thither,
And will sell the whole
For the next 60 days,
AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
HEAVY BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, and
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
All of the newest styles,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
Being DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS, FURS.
Ladies' first-class fancy furs
AT RETAIL,
Of all the different kinds and shapes.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
MANTILLAS,
HALF CAPES,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Sleigh and lap robes, gentlemen's fur collars and gloves.
Look at those French mink half-capes, muffs and cuffs for only $15. WHITE & BIRD,
Nos. 34 John-st. and 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Raglans at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy. DAVID WEBB.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

WHERE TO FIND RICH GOODS.
DRY GOODS CIRCULAR
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
Our exposition for the present week may be justly termed an EVENT in the Dry Goods Market, not only on account of the richness of the Fabrics we offer, but the prices attached being in the aggregate full
40 PER CENT BELOW COST.
As an evidence of the fact,
WE OFFER THIS DAY
A LARGE INVOICE OF
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, New Styles,
At ONE SHILLING per yard.
10,000 yards rich PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide,
at One Shilling Per Yard.
Also,
Five Cases
SUPERB COLORED SILKS, new styles,
at 56 Cents Per Yard.
ROBES A VOLANTE,
ROBES A DOUBLE JUPE,
CHENE BAYADERE,
CAMRIELLE STRIPE,
AND BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS,
FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT
presents new features this week in many new styles of
LADIES' RAGLANS,
CIRCULARS,
AND CLOAKS,
which we are enabled to sell at
LESS THAN THE MATERIALS COST.
IN HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
we offer inducements to purchasers rarely met with in the City.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GENIN'S
NEW FUR AND CLOAK STORE,
No. 507 Broadway,
St Nicholas Hotel,
For the sale of
LADIES' FURS AND LADIES' CLOAKS.
The assortment of Furs embraces the richest sets of
RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, MARTEN, AND A CHOICE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S FURS.
THE CLOAK DEPARTMENT
comprises all the
REIGNING PARIS STYLES,
and designs by the modistes of the Bazaar, of the most fashionable materials and trimmings.
JOHN N. GENIN,
No. 507 Broadway.
Connecting with Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Have now in store for exhibition to the
RETAIL TRADE,
The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods,
OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,
to be found in the City.
Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
84 BROADWAY, 84,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING, No. 84 Broadway.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF OVERCOATS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
Ever manufactured by any one house,
For Retail Only,
May be found at DE GROOT'S OAK HALL.
Prices that no house can beat.
REMEMBER THE GREAT READY-MADE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
(open until 8½ P. M., Saturday 11 P. M.)
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st.
THEO. R. B. DE GROOT.

CLOAKS, RAGLANS, CIRCULARS, &C.
A new and complete assortment of
CLOTH, CASTOR CLOTH AND BEAVERS,
in all the leading styles of the season.
Elegantly made and trimmed,
at $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, and upwards.
We invite the Ladies to inspect our stock. Our expenses being small, our prices will be found to suit the times.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle, best pattern and well made, for $1 37; 13 springs $1 50 and 16 springs $2; children's 4 springs 38 cents. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $3 a dozen; 11-springs $11, and 13 springs for $15. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson.

MISS B. LENZ, NO. 782 BROADWAY, near Grace Church, has received, and will open, Paris Winter Bonnets, Thursday, Nov. 4.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege, on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweecus Hill, Norwich, Conn.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size, Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 22 Wall-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pauvrette.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The Obstinate Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Lady of the Bedchamber—Neptune's Defeat—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Hunchback—Husband at Sight—Norah Creina.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Macbeth—Lost Treasure.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Theodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-morrow, at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail............5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad........5½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat....................3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-morrow Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Illinois*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further returns from the interior of the State confirm the view taken in the Times of yesterday, that Mr. Morgan is elected Governor of this State by a majority of 20,000 over the Democratic candidate. In the Congressional delegation, Luther C. Carter, Republican, is most probably elected from the First District. The Ninth Congressional District is still in doubt, but appearances favor the success of Haskin. Out of the thirty-three members of Congress from this State, just elected, the Administration has only four supporters, and of them one is doubtful, as the election of Mr. Sickles to the Third District will be contested by Mr. Williamson.

Owing to the storm that has prevailed in the West we have not received very complete returns from Illinois. It is stated, however, that the Douglas party has triumphed. According to one report the Legislature will stand thus: House—Republicans 35; Democrats 33; doubtful 7. Senate—Republicans 11; Democrats 11; doubtful 3.

In New-Jersey, the Administration has sustained a total defeat. All the Opposition candidates for Congress are elected, the Administration losing three members. The five Opposition members elected, are Nixon, in the First District; Stratton, in the Second; Adrain, in the Third; Riggs, (who beats Huyler,) in the Fourth, and Pennington, (who beats Wortendyke,) in the Fifth. All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected, which makes an Opposition majority in the Legislature, and defeats Wright for United States Senator.

The full returns from Massachusetts show even a better result than was reported yesterday. Gov. Banks has a plurality of over 28,000, and the whole Republican State ticket is elected, with all the Republican Members of Congress and a Republican majority in the Legislature.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo, is now fully due at Halifax. Nothing had been heard of her at 9 o'clock last night.

Our advices from Tabasco, Mexico, to Oct. 14, apprise us of great activity among the two parties in that State; the Governor, Gen. Sublat, remaining faithful to the Zuolaga faction. The Constitutionalists of the Chiapas were mustering for an invasion, which Sublat was actively preparing to resist. In the meantime, the foreign Consuls and residents were complaining sadly of the wrongs they experience at the hands of the Government and the mob.

The Lawrence *Republican* has received what it considers reliable information from the gold mines on the South Platte, from members of the Lawrence mining company, who have returned to that City from the diggings. Former accounts of the abundance of gold in all that region, it says, are fully confirmed, and no doubt is entertained that during the next season a still more extended field will be opened to the enterprise of the miner.

General Paez and the gentlemen of the Venezuelan Commission were formally received yesterday by the Mayor of Philadelphia at Independence Hall.

Captain Charles Chessel, with Mr. Henry Kimber, mate, and four seamen of the British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, England, arrived at this port yesterday, on board of the London packet-ship *Isaac Bell*, Capt. Edward Johnston, by whose timely and humane efforts they were rescued from the wreck of the above-named bark, on the 30th of October, after they had been clinging for a day and night to the rigging. The *Claude* having sprung a leak during a heavy gale on the 26th, it was found impossible, after three days and nights of hard pumping, to keep the ship free. On the 29th, the captain, with his wife and all the crew, retreated to the main top, but the vessel shortly afterwards capsized, and the wife of the captain, with seven of the officers and crew, were drowned. On the 30th ult., the survivors were rescued by the *Isaac Bell*, and brought to this port yesterday.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 4,000 bales, at languid prices. Flour was plenty and depressed. Wheat and Corn were more freely dealt in. Barley was also more sought after at firmer rates. Coffee was in active demand. A fair business was transacted in Provisions, Sugars and Tobacco. Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Cattle Markets have been again overstocked, the total City receipts of bullocks for the week ending yesterday being 5,050, which is nearly 2,000, or 40 ⅌ cent. above the average weekly supply last year. The general quality was rather poor, there being scarcely sufficient prime arrivals to meet the demand. For the latter the prices were nearly up to last week, while on the common and poor grades there was an average decline of full ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on the estimated dressed weight, the closing rates being fully ½c. down. The yards were not cleared at sundown by several hundred.

The Lesson of the Elections.

Though we have as yet only the incomplete details of the late engagement, we have quite enough material for summing up a well-determined result. The data certainly come in single spies, not in battalions, but when these stragglers wear one uniform face and tell one consistent tale, we may easily anticipate the sort of main body that is trooping in their rear. In truth, the work of October has been crowned in these ides of November. The Administration has experienced no mere defeat, but an utter rout, which sends it back to its auxiliaries to the south of Mason and Dixon's line with all the circumstances of discomfiture that attended the retreat of Napoleon from Russia. Its spoils, its power, its prestige, its hopes, are gone. By majorities, unparalleled since the fight of 1840, the people of the North have pronounced their condemnation of an Executive which, little more than two years ago, entered upon a career of splendid promise, with every element favoring a successful administration, and supported by a singularly unanimous prepossession on the part of the masses. That from a height of prosperity so elevated in a period so short, without the agitation of any great or any novel public measure of national moment, and without the occurrence of any serious rupture in our foreign relations, it should sink to its present level of unpopularity, is a phenomenon not to be accounted for by light and merely superficial assumptions. There is something in this movement lying below the mere topic of Protection, for it reaches not merely to Pennsylvania, where that doctrine may have had minor efficacy, but to New-York, and to the great Northwest, and to New-England, where it is received, to say the least, with entire indifference. It is not the conduct of foreign intercourse, for that, with trifling exceptions, has deserved applause. It is not the expansion of public expenditures, or the evidence of peculation among partisan subordinates, or the exclusive partisanship shown in the disposition of patronage, which have provoked this great popular insurrection. These topics, in the presence of one less momentous than that which really did operate, would have had material influence. As it is, they were all lost sight of in that great leading cause, which is fated to be remembered in future party politics, like a decisive case in the legal reports. That cause was the attempt of the Administration to load the machinery of party with the gross weight of an over-grown Federal patronage; to annihilate the individual volitions of the members, however remarkable their talents, and pure their sincerity, and enlightened their intelligence; to not merely subordinate the right of private judgment to the will of the party, but actually to extinguish it and deny its claim to existence; to substitute the mere caprices of a partisan nominee for the dictates of the party which elected him. Never before, even in States where party is allowed by despotism the most limited faculty of action, had such an attempt been made; and if it had it would never there have succeeded. Here, under constitutional conditions, with the utmost freedom of individual action, theoretic and traditional, amongst us, the attempt was the mere vain madness of overgrown power, like that of the Neapolitan fisherman; and, like that, deserves precisely that violent treatment which it has just obtained. The last vaunt of despotism, *L'état c'est moi*, will never do, as Mr. Buchanan has bitterly learned, to apply to the chieftainship of a party composed of voluntary elements, and in a free State. There is no fact about the business more clearly apparent than that while a party is the victim of this punishment, no party has any right to appropriate the exclusive credit of administering it. It belongs to men of all previous organizations, drawing largely from that which placed Mr. Buchanan in power, who, suffering under extreme and unheard-of persecution, asserted that prerogative which the common judgment of mankind assigns to the oppressed. It was a case justifying revolution; and securing the sympathy of party spirit generally, which, as a principle, was wronged and threatened with destruction in the policy of the President, it led the way to this grand triumph. It is quite likely that, the point once secured and the pernicious tendency thus effectually checked, the associates may disband, each seeking his former standard; but never again, it may be fairly prophesied, will the insanest pride of place, by its ridiculous assumptions, expose itself to a shame so overwhelming as the present. The whole history will be remembered as a war of the public good, and retain wholesome influence as long as it shall be remembered.

A Wholesale Indictment.

Under the new Charter, the newly-elected District-Attorney, N. J. Waterbury, Esq., enters immediately, we believe, upon the duties of his office, without waiting, as hitherto, for the 1st of January. Knowing this state of facts, his retiring predecessor is evidently inclined to make hay while his short-lived sun continues to shine. He seems to have thrown out a drag-net for official culprits,—as the indictments which we publish in another column shows the haul which he has made. We have seen nothing equal to it since the day of miracles. The whole City Government are called on to stand up as prisoners at the bar, and make answer to charges of grave crimes and misdemeanors committed in discharge of their official duties. The late Mayor heads the list, and following after, in solemn procession, comes the fathers and step-fathers of the City—a dozen Aldermen and fifty Councilmen—on their way to the prisoner's dock, to respond to the offences whereof they stand accused.

Perhaps the worst feature of the whole affair is, that nobody is in the least surprised. The whole community treats the matter as of trifling consequence. That members of our City Government should be accused of peculation,—that they should stand before the public as criminals and corrupt scoundrels,—strikes nobody as at all remarkable. It is a long time since they have passed for anything else. Corruption and peculation have come to be considered as their normal condition,—their native element. And any average New-Yorker would as soon think of being astounded to hear that ducks were fond of swimming, as that an Alderman or a Councilman was in the habit of filling his own pocket instead of guarding the public treasury. This does not indicate a high tone of public sentiment, it must be confessed, but it indicates a still lower grade of official morality.

If our public men could be indicted, tried, convicted and punished for the grave offences they have actually committed against the public and the law, the whole community would rejoice most heartily. But a false move in such a matter is worse than none, and we are afraid our worthy District-Attorney has quite overshot the mark in this instance. He has procured the indictment of these officials for having voted for the passage of a resolution leasing to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum a piece of ground on the Fourth-avenue, at the nominal rate of one dollar per annum, so long as the land shall be occupied for the uses of the Asylum,—whereas the Charter of 1857 provides that no lease of City property shall be for a longer term than ten years. These officials have thus violated the law of the State, and they are further accused of having done so "wilfully, unlawfully and maliciously," after having "conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together" so to do. Mr. Blunt is undoubtedly a very excellent lawyer, and it would not be becoming mere laymen to insinuate that his zeal in the service of the City may possibly have outrun his common sense and impelled him to make himself a little ridiculous. Yet we are afraid the great mass of the community, who are not lawyers, will jump to some such uncomplimentary conclusion. It does not seem, to our untutored understanding, quite sensible to hold a man guilty of a crime for voting in favor of one law which may possibly conflict with the provisions of some other. Our Courts, if we are not mistaken, have refused to interfere to prevent such a vote, upon the ground that no such law could take effect, as it would be nullified by the superior enactment. In this very case one of our Courts was applied to for an injunction to prevent the execution of the lease in question. The application was denied because the lease, if against the Charter, would be *ipso facto* void. The Common Council cannot, therefore, have defrauded the City of any property in this instance, however strong their inclination may have been to do so; and, unfortunately, mere bad intentions are not punishable by law any more than merely good intentions are rewarded by the world at large.

We think it altogether likely that this sweeping and rather inconsiderate indictment will be rather summarily dismissed. If so it would have been much better that it should never have been found, for the proceeding will have a strong tendency to bring unjust suspicion and distrust upon the efforts in progress to hold other City officials to legal responsibility for open and shameless acts of dishonesty and corruption. Such a result is greatly to be deplored, for we need all the support of public sentiment to give effect to such proceedings. We cannot afford to have it thus dissipated and frittered away by sham movements, which carry with them no conviction of justice or propriety to the public mind.

Our Fall Business.

The present commercial aspect of the times, if it be not alarming, is at least full of cause for attentive consideration. There is not a little workshop village in the country whose prosperity is not of consequence, more or less, to the mercantile world. But when a general inactivity pervades the business of the great commercial centres, and continues to exercise its depressing influence through many months, reflection becomes directed to the depression which every one deplores but is powerless to remedy. The position of commerce in this City during the past few months, has been one of extreme dullness, a consideration of which, in its actual effects, would be less painful if there were any better prospects immediately apparent. But these do not present themselves, and we think will have to be waited for until the Spring. The Fall Trade is pretty well over, and we are within six weeks of the closing of the canals; and yet the activity in trade which, in the Summer, everybody predicted would appear in Autumn, is not yet visible.

If this unusual dullness is to be regarded as the direct result of the revulsion of last year, the terrible extent and depth of that revulsion will not have been completely revealed, we fear, for some time yet. But we rather incline to believe that the collapse of business which has made itself felt through so many months is only indirectly traceable to the crisis of 1857. It is, in fact, the result of one of the effects of last year's panic.

The first and very natural fruit of the crash was entirely to break up commercial confidence. Every banker, or merchant, or trader's hand was turned against his brother. No man who had money would own a friend; no man who wanted money could find one. There was a general disbelief—a perverse want of faith—in all commercial circles. The inevitable consequence of such a state of things was that business was as thoroughly estopped for the time as if the comet which was to have finished the whole world off—Wall-street and all—last year, had really come into contact with the globe. Commerce was, for the time, annihilated. There was no necessity for so entire a revulsion—there was no reason for so rude and total a stoppage of the wheels of trade. The panic was altogether senseless, though the crisis may have been as natural as it will doubtless prove to have been salutary. But commerce does not argue. The "Money Market" knows no law. It is the master rather than the slave of the deepest thinker or the most clever speculator. It is bubbling up around him while he sleeps, and he awakes to find himself submerged. It does not reason—it does not consider. The follies of men, and women too, feed its strength day by day, and before they know it they are engulphed. When it bursts, it is a torrent not to be withstood. It is a torrent which, finding public confidence in its way, snaps public confidence like a reed. It spends its wrath and passes away, but the reed remains broken, and it takes time—much time—before all the king's horses and all the king's men can put that terrible "humpty dumpty" of a reed together again. Meanwhile business languishes. Its main prop is public confidence, and that has been shattered. What then? Why it must continue to languish until that confidence is restored; and it is only when we shall have been able to ascertain how much time must elapse before that end can be attained, that we shall be in a position to appreciate the extent of the late revulsion.

The accumulation of bullion in all the great commercial centres shows, at a glance, how greatly depressed business is, and, to use a synonymous expression, in how weak a condition public confidence still remains. True, it is not as shattered as it was last Winter, or even last Spring, or even last Autumn. We have been all the time repairing the reed, and we must indeed hope that we shall have it fully mended and ready for all necessary straining again next Spring; but that it is not yet whole and sound there is abundant evidence. Because the rise in Stocks and public securities, if it indicates anything at all, tends rather to show that, there being no sound employment for money in a regular business-like manner, capitalists have resorted to the Stock market as a means of using their money with the hope of possible profit. They would, perhaps, do better to leave many stocks that are very high alone. But men with money must employ it. They cannot allow it to remain idle. If there were employment for it in the general business of the community, its owners would doubtless be very glad to give it that direction. They resort to Stocks only as a matter of necessity,—and when the necessity passes away they will gladly use their money in other channels.

There can be but few men engaged in business who have failed to notice, as a remarkable feature in the Fall trade this year, that the parties who have been most anxious to do an extensive credit business have not been the buyers. It has been the importers who have first manifested symptoms of returning confidence. The City merchant has been willing to extend his business and to return to something like the former system of credit facilities to the country buyers. But, unlike what has hitherto been the case, it is the buyer who has felt most inclination to hold back. He has had his lesson as well as the merchant, but is less able to sustain a repetition of the shock, from which he has scarcely yet recovered. He will not buy more than he believes he can resell directly, because he knows that the country consumer who has just got through *his* lesson in the same school, will not purchase any more than he knows he can pay for. If, therefore, business is reduced and restricted, it is done on a more healthy, and consequently a more hopeful, basis. And those who lament that there exists no speculation, lament, we think, as selfishly as thoughtlessly. Trace speculation to its source, or follow it to its end, and find, if you can, what good it does to a community. It will enrich a man on the first of December, beggar him on the first of January, and keep him, during the intervening thirty-one days, in that state of nervous excitement which is the sure ally of dyspepsia and the best friend the medical faculty have in all the world. But beyond this, it is of no more use or benefit to society than the less genteel occupation of the gambler.

How long this state of things will last, is another question. We should never wish to witness again a return to the mad and ruinous activity which prevailed before the panic, and which, simulating prosperity, undermined all that was good and desirable in commerce. But the reports from all parts of the country go to show that the stocks of goods of all kinds held in the interior are not by any means excessive, and we, therefore, have good reason to hope that, with the Spring, we shall see more animation in business than has prevailed at any time during this year, to be accompanied, we trust, with at least some measure of that prudence and caution which, how much soever they may tend to the present dullness in trade, cannot, under present circumstances, be regarded as either unnatural or unnecessary.

English Anti-Gallicanism.

Conscience, we presume to say, does not uniformly make cowards of us *all*. It is quite possible for a hardened offender to sit in grave judgment upon others, whose crimes are in his own peculiar line; and in passing sentence evince no sign of shame, or fear, or consciousness of guilt. There appears to be a recognized extreme of naughtiness, lying back somewhere in an age of brass, which no self-inspection or sense of self-reproof can by any accident penetrate. We reproduced a day or two since an article in which the London *Times* treated of that case of the *Charles et Georges*, about which the French Emperor and the Portuguese Queen are disputing. In the position of the former it finds two particulars to reprehend; the first being the whole scope, character and tendency of the African Apprentice-system; and the second, the treatment of a feeble State with a peremptory method of intimidation, which it would never think of addressing to a power of the first class. Both points are made and sustained with unanswerable force. It would be difficult for the French Secretary to deny that the apprentice-scheme, as actually conducted, is equivalent in every material respect to the Slave-trade. It is equally true, that the menacing attitude of the two French frigates in the Tagus is a measure of domineering arrogance, which would never have been attempted toward one of the great powers; an assertion sufficiently proved by the circumstance, that no French fleet has appeared in the Thames to demand indemnity for the seizure of the French ship *Regina Cœli* by the British steamer *Ethiope*; a case almost identical in its details.

But it is not so much the offence as the accuser that deserves attention. When a Dick Turpin or a Cartouche administers a solemn admonition from the bench to a fellow-highwayman, or a Kidd berates a buccanier from beneath a judicial wig, there is reason to fear the exhortation is not as efficacious as might be desired. England is situated precisely so with regard to its anti-Gallicanisms. Elsewhere in the same paper in which the *Times* article was reproduced, the arrival of two British steamers at Havana laden with coolies brought from Amoy and Hong Kong, places distant by the entire circumference of the globe from the destination of the ships, was recorded. A thousand of these wretches, coerced on board by hunger and fear, or seduced by misrepresentations, sailed in the two vessels; only eight hundred came to land. There is nothing to distinguish this trade from the French, except the complexion of the victims. The term of service, though nominally but eight years, must be perpetual, for where are the poor imbeciles to obtain the means of transit back to China; and if they remain, in what will their position differ from servitude? With the suffering, privations, and death incident to this long middle passage, which twice under-runs the burning line, what parallel is there in the French-African scheme which carries its apprentices to an island but a short way from the African coast, and without any such circumstances of horror? Yet a whole fleet of English shipping is engaged in this cooly business, which, it is expected, will receive a fresh impulse from the new Chinese treaties. The English Foreign Office, it is announced, has just authorized the introduction of eight thousand into Jamaica; in other words, authorized ten thousand of the miserable beings to be obtained as they may be in China, and two thousand of them to be flung into the sea, in order to add a certain number of working hands to the prostrate industry of that island. With such a record before them, it demands a certain gift of audacity to pass judgment upon the plan of the Frenchman. The *Times* has exercised the gift conspicuously.

With respect to the morality of bullying third-rate powers, and eschewing in their cases the precedents observed toward first-class States, there could be no better exemplification of the practice, than is afforded by the recent French and English alliances against China and against Venezuela. In neither of those modern instances was regard paid to the requirements of a humane international law. No mediation was thought of or attempted; there was no negotiation; the question was promptly carried on board a hostile squadron; and argued at the expense of the helpless and oppressed Governments, at the mouth of cannon. The belligerent policy of the French Emperor toward the Portuguese is unquestionably reprehensible, but it has these immediate English precedents to go upon, and thus possesses some title to escape any very serious weight of English censure.

Altogether, we may accept to the fullest extent whatever charges and recriminations the presses of London and Paris may have to exchange with each other; and hold them incontrovertibly true. The French apprentice-scheme *is* vicious in method, if not in kind; the Cooly project is vastly worse;—bad in method and bad in kind; but worst of all, in this late century, is the custom of using force wherever practicable in international disputes, and only employing pacific paths to accommodation upon a nice calculation of armaments, and of the commercial damage of violence There is slight reason to boast of civilization where this disposition is so undisguised.

A Ridiculous Scheme.

If, in the range of our political acquirements as a people, we have obtained any notoriety, it is for party-cry making. A recapitulation of the various party mottoes and passwords which have been used in our extremely modern history, would fill a volume. Federalists, Whigs, Democrats and others have, from time to time, split up into so many sections, and so many different cries have been put forth by each at every succeeding contest for political power, that one finds himself bewildered in attempting to recollect even a tithe of them. We have a national aptitude for getting up these rallying words of comfort to friends and terror to opponents. They do not, at the best of times, mean much, and the great art would seem to be to make them say as much and mean as little as possible. But they serve great purposes before they are finally done with.

One of the latest and most remarkable efforts in this way is the recent cry put out in not very respectable quarters, for "A Tax-payers' party;" and lists of elected candidates have been paraded, accompanied by either the commendatory term "tax-payer," or the denunciatory epithet "no tax-payer;" the object being to show that none but tax-payers are entitled to any consideration, and that there are no other tax-payers than those who appear on the rolls.

Of all the cries ever put out by the most notorious cry-mongers, this one is the most ridiculous. Because, if the man who actually pays the money into the Treasury be regarded as the only genuine tax-payer, the cry in question would be immediately reduced to one exclusively in favor of owners of real and personal property. Whereas the facts show that the public at large liquidate the expenses of Government, and have a very considerable amount of this liquidation to do. It is not the owner, but the tenant of an occupied house who pays the taxes on it; the hands of the owner being merely the channel through which the money passes on its way from the pockets of the tenant to the coffers of the Treasury. In this view of the case it would, to say the least, be much more reasonable to set up a cry for a *Rent*-Payers' Party, since he who pays the rent also pays the taxes on the house which he lives in.

It therefore we are to have a "Tax-payers'" Party, it would be as well to remember who and what the Tax-payers really are. If the cry is good for anything at all, it should be general. If, on the contrary, it is meant to be exclusive, the sooner it is suffered to drop into the grave which has already received a great many other "Parties" with equally attractive cries, the better.

If any combination for political purposes be necessary in the present aspect of affairs, one which would seek to put a stop to the squandering of the public money in this City would certainly be most likely to receive the support of the community—and if any class of the inhabitants is interested in such a movement, it is surely the Rent-payers rather than the property owners, the former being the parties who supply the disbursements of Government through the latter. And seeing that the number of tenants is vastly in excess of the number of property owners in New-York, there would undoubtedly be more general interest exerted by the one cry than the other. If the expenses of the Municipal Government, legitimate and otherwise, be reduced, taxation must necessarily be diminished to a corresponding extent. And if ever this desirable consummation is brought about, the property-owner who would expect to obtain the same amount of rent for his house as he received when taxes were twenty or thirty per cent. higher, would exhibit more verdancy than reason, and would be likely to find himself speedily reduced to a change of opinion.

Our Public Hack System.

We shall probably convey no information, and shock no patriotic prejudices, by saying that our Hackney Coaches are at once a disgrace to the City and a terror to the stranger. They are unwieldy, slow, and expensive, and are not over cleanly. The drivers are, for the most part, totally independent of the ordinary restrictions of civility, and are especially indifferent to the prejudices of passengers against the use of profane language.

The proprietors of these conveyances probably desire that the public should be satisfied, and that the general convenience should be studied; but the facts are otherwise—and the blame is chargeable on our cab system, or rather on the absence of any well-ordered system by which this description of public conveyances might be regulated.

The first and great trouble is, that the use of such hackney coaches as are now in vogue here is too expensive to admit of its being frequently resorted to. A citizen, native here and to the manner born, can scarcely ride half a mile on one of these carriages at a smaller cost than seventy-five cents, while strangers visiting the City cannot enjoy the same privilege for less than double the money. And we can very well understand that, even at these rates, there is not a great deal of profit accruing to the proprietors. The reason is obvious. The dearness of this necessary item in the wants of a large population converts a necessity into a luxury, and leaves a great blank to be filled up in the social conveniences of New-York. In London a man may dash out of his office on any day, wet or dry, jump into a cab, ride a mile for sixpence, in a small but very comfortable carriage drawn by one horse, driven by a man whose civility is assured by heavy penalties, under summary—and extremely summary—process. Here, on the contrary, we must have a carriage drawn by two horses—because we can get no other; and we must pay six times as much as the Londoners do—because the proprietors of the doubly-horsed and more expensive conveyance cannot afford to let them on lower terms.

The Common Council has recently been considering a plan which would, to some extent, remedy one or two of the evils of the cab system. It is proposed to direct the wearing of an appropriate badge by all drivers of hackney coaches, and to compel them to exhibit, when called upon, an authorized list of fares between certain points of the City. These amendments of the old Hackney-Coach Act would not be amiss. But the public convenience calls for something more. The great requirement is light one-horse cabs, on the London or Paris plan, which can be had on a moment's notice from a contiguous cab-stand, and which would carry a passenger across town for, at least, a quarter of a dollar. For such carriages we believe there would be a constant demand, and their extensive use would speedily render them remunerative, even at low fares. We have frequently urged this matter upon public attention, and never without affording abundant evidence of [illegible] in our views. We have no [illegible] joint-stock Cab Company,—which [illegible] supply this great want of our City [illegible] and sufficiently,—would find it prove abundantly remunerative. Every [illegible] owner would find it greatly to his advantage to dispose of his property and invest it among the shares of such a company. There is no reason why the Cab accommodation of New-York should be, as it now is, greatly inferior to that of any city of equal size in the world.

Popular Lectures.—The [illegible] year opens with even more than the usual amount and diversity of promise. We find lectures announced to take place at all possible points around us, and the names of the Professors, Reverends, and others who are to hold forth, stare us in the face from the walls in every corner of the City. So far, well. As a matter of amusement there can be no possible objection to this description of entertainment. But when there is so much of this kind of literary nourishment to feed on, we do not think it would be out of place for us to counsel our young readers to give their attention rather to those lectures which are instructive than to those which are simply amusing. For those persons who, feeling fatigued with the [illegible] toils of the day, care more for amusement than study in the evening, the lighter class of lectures are doubtless a pleasant relief and a gratifying recreation. And happily mirth and humor are so little incompatible with instruction that both may be, and sometimes are, happily blended in the lecture form. Still, there is a class of literary gentlemen who make the rostrum their profession, and who think more of exciting transient laughter than of furnishing matter for deep and permanent thought. Young men should, we think, regard the Lecture rooms of these gentlemen rather as places of amusement than as schools of useful study, and should remember that where one's object is mental improvement, the [illegible] of mere mirth ought not too frequently to distract the student from the more solid discourses of the serious lecturer.

The experiences of educated travelers, the results of new researches in science, collections of interesting historical facts, &c., embodied in lectures, are always attractive, and are extremely useful, since they supply information which is frequently best retained in the memory when impressed upon the mind by oral delivery. And whenever lectures of this description are announced under proper auspices, we trust that they will be generally attended by our young fellow-citizens.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The "Trovatore" was played here last night, for the second time, and despite the weather, attracted a magnificent house. It was a good performance in every respect, Signor Stefani distinguishing himself particularly, and we may add unexpectedly, after his recent indisposition.

We must direct attention to Mr. Ullman's card, issued elsewhere. It will be seen that the enterprising manager is about to make his *début* in the character of philanthropist.

Piccolomini in Brooklyn.—Mlle. Piccolomini, Herr Formes, Signor Tamaro, Signor Gassier, and Signor Florenza—the strongest artists of the Academy—give a concert to-night, at the Athenæum. The programme contains the germs of the best operas, and we may safely predict that they will be rendered in a manner perfectly unexceptionable. The hall will of course be crowded; our Brooklyn friends do not need a strong inducement to patronize a worthy entertainment.

Opera Libretti.—We are anxious to direct attention to the admirable books of the opera now sold at the Academy, and called "The Piccolomini" opera books, and are sold exclusively inside the Academy, and at the respectable music-sellers. They are models of neatness. A lady may use them without spoiling her gloves, and carrying them home afterwards without being ashamed of their appearance. They are correct, good, tasty, and worthy of the public's twenty-five cents.

Southern Mexico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Harkness*, Capt. Peterson, at New-Orleans, from Tabasco, we have dates frnm that port to the 14th inst.

Governor Simon Sarlat, the Zuloaga commander of Tabasco, has proclaimed martial law in his department, owing to the invasion of the Constitutionalists from Chiopa. Angel Corzo was the commander of the latter force.

The *Grijaloa* newspaper, of Tabasco, suspended its publication on the 10th inst., and in its place a *Boletin Oficial* has appeared.

Mr. Francis Ryan, a foreigner, living at San Antonio de Cardenas, was killed by some of the Constitutionalist forces. Several other foreigners, especially Spanish subjects, are said to have fared badly at their hands.

Governor Sarlat had addressed a note to the Consuls of Spain, France and the United States, in regard to the conduct of the Constitutionalists at the taking of Cardenas, a small town in the Department of Tabasco, where decided acts of hostility were committed against foreigners. Sr. Sarlat, of course, makes the most of this, and stigmatizes the Constitutionalists as murderers and robbers, and holds out a promise of speedy punishment. The Consuls addressed make suitable replies, with the exception of the Spanish Vice-Consul, who seizes on the subject as a fitting occasion to abuse the whole Liberal party.

The Zuloaga Governor was trying all in his power to raise a sufficient force in Tabasco to oppose the Constitutional troops.

Notwithstanding the civil war, the tragic muse was flourishing at Tabasco. The only drawback was the sickness of some of the actresses.

The visit of the Comet is also duly announced in the Tabasco papers.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writes Oct. 17: "The American Consul, a few days ago, was informed that a battery would be erected in the rear of his house, against which he stoutly protested, stating that it would draw the fire of the invaders, and his family would be killed. But, of course, if Sarlat had a right to turn American citizens out of their houses and convert them into barracks and hospitals, he had a right to place a battery in rear of the residence of the Consul.

A few days ago a meeting was held by the Spanish merchants of the place, the object of which was, to charter a schooner, and dispatch her immediately in search of a Spanish man-of-war, inform her of their extremely perilous situation, and beg her to come to the rescue of their lives and property. Accordingly the schooner proceeded on her mission; but I very much dread that before she finds the necessary aid, many of the poor Spaniards will have paid the penalty of their rashness and folly.

At this moment all the stores are closed and their contents dispatched to the most convenient hiding place, (except those under foreign protection,) and nothing is talked of but the dreadful attack of the Cochinos—as the Corso forces are called. In the meantime, Corso is calmly awaiting the arrival of artillery of heavy calibre from Vera Cruz to attack the place. Sublat has twelve pieces of artillery of various calibre, from four to twelve pounders. He has also received, by the schooner *William W. Harkness*, which has just arrived from New-Orleans, and consigned to the house of Payne, six or eight cases of United States muskets; but they are comparatively worthless, from the fact that the powder used is too coarse to penetrate the tubes.

Reception of Gen. Paez in Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Paez and the gentlemen of the Venezuelan Commission, were received by the Mayor of Philadelphia at Independence Hall. The following is the speech of Gen. Paez in response to the welcome of the Mayor:

Without taking leave of you I could not, with satisfaction, return to my native land, since the recollections of the day when your generous reception changed my misfortunes into a triumph, for which I had not even dared to hope, are indelibly impressed upon my heart. The founders of North American Independence selected your beautiful city as the place in which to sign the wisest Constitution of earth; and in bequeathing so imperishable a monument, they also gave to you the inalienable sentiments of liberality which distinguish the City of the Friends. These sentiments were unreservedly displayed towards me. Here (pointing to his breast) I treasure your act with pride, for we, who love glory, deem it our highest reward to possess the love of free and honorable men.

Present, I pray you, Mr. Mayor, to those who have so wisely intrusted to your care the interests of their city, the sincere regard and esteem of an old soldier, who in your country has acquired much by example, but, above all, has learned to admire more than your greatness, the generous hospitality in which this happy Union has no rival.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Mayor Wood and Sixty of the Common Council of 1857 Indicted.—Yesterday morning, at the discharge of the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the District-Attorney allowed the indictment against certain City officials, which has been the subject of so much curiosity for the past five or six days, to be made public. The indicted parties are Ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, and all the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen of 1857, who voted for a grant of land situated at the far end of the Island, at the nominal rent of one dollar a year, to a Roman Catholic Society, for the erection of an orphan asylum thereon.

The Grand Jury find in their indictment, that by an act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York, duly passed April 14, in the year 1857, it was provided that no lease thereafter given, except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be for a longer period than ten years. And they charge that the indicted parties, being members of the Common Council, did pass the following resolution, being contrary, in its provisions, to the City Charter.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed to lease to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, that portion of land bounded northerly by Fifty-second-street, southerly by Fifty-first-street, easterly by Fourth-avenue, and westerly by land belonging to said institution, at the rate of one dollar per annum rental, so long as said lands shall be occupied for the use of said Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, and for no other specific purpose.

And further, that in pursuance of the said combination and conspiracy, Fernando Wood did, wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully approve of the said resolution, as Mayor of New-York, and sign his name thereto as Mayor.

The following are the names of those under indictment:

Fernando Wood,
John Clancy,
William Wilson,
Morgan L. Harris,
Bartholomew Healy,
Thomas W. Adams,
James R. Steers,
Edward C. McConnel,
Peter Moneghan,
William Coulter,
Jacob H. Valentine,
Thomas B. McSpedon,
William R. Drake,
Henry Smith,
William H. Bulteel,
Thomas Monroe,
John Baulch,
James Riley,
George B. Bickford,
James L. Waugh,
William H. Crace,
Henry Hughes,
Hugh O'Donnel,
George W. Warner,
Jonas N. Phillips,
Peter Crawford,
Lewis Farnsway,
Ledyard Avery,
John Kennard,
Alexander Honphill,
Isaac O. Hunt,
John Roehner,
John Van Tine,
Jesse S. Sickles,
Henry S. Colyer,
Amos Miller,
Francis I. A. Boole,
Benjamin T. Rhodes,
Michael McLaughlin,
Charles Doty,
John Westley Hunt,
Hugh O'Brien,
Michael Smith,
Robert W. Chapman,
Franklin J. Ottarson,
Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Jessie Mitchell,
John Kelkeman
James Murray,
John N. Reynolds,
John Schappert,
Andrew J. Odell,
Bernard Rielly,
James Wallace, Sen.,
Dennis Ryer,
Thomas Aug. Dunn,
Charles H. Haswell,
Fitzwilliam Bydsall,
Homer Franklin,
Bryan McCahill,
Wm. Henry Doherty,
Isaac A. Cooper.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer have also presented Terence Farley, Charles Turner, (ex-Deputy Street Commissioner, indicted also by the last Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions,) Charles McNeill, Jacob F. Oakley, William A. Dooley, (late Deputy Collectors of Assessments,) and Patrick Tracey, on one indictment for conspiring to defraud the Corporation out of certain sums of money, in relation to assessments for opening streets. There is another separate indictment against Terence Farley, and two indictments, of the same nature, against Joseph R. Taylor, late Collector of Assessments. Bench-warrants, issued by the Court, are in the hands of Captain Dowling for their arrest.

Lectures on the English Language.—The Post-Graduate Course of Columbia College embraces a series of Lectures on the English Language by the Hon. George P. Marsh, of Burlington, Vt., of which Mr. Marsh read the Introductory last evening in the room of the New-York Historical Society. It was a discourse such as few men are capable of delivering—at once interesting and profound.

The lecturer commenced by adverting to the regard of Englishmen for their language which they fondly style the Mother Tongue. This attachment is a national characteristic. Speech he said develops the first sense of personality. *Cogito ergo sum.* We think only in words. Those states of feeling which refuse to submit to the forms of language, however deep in tone, are vague and shadowy in outline. They soon fade from consciousness. That alone which is clearly formulated can be distinctly remembered.

But notwithstanding the essential importance of a correct knowledge of English to our people, its study has been usually excluded not only from the college curriculum but too generally from schools of lower grades. It may, therefore, perhaps, be thought an innovation to introduce it into a post-graduate course But in point of importance it yields to no other subject which is likely to engage the student's attention. Mr. Marsh alluded to the fact that Greek philolophy reached its highest culture not in Athens or Sparta, but in Alexandria, when the power and prosperity of Greece had passed away. Yet it must not be inferred from the increased regard now paid to the study of the English tongue, that the English race is in its decadence. The new impulse given to English studies, is mainly due to an emulation of Continental example. He spoke of the fresh interest with which local and national peculiarities began to be studied by the Continental nations about the time of the French Revolution, and the effect produced upon the English mind. The English people were, indeed, slow to imitate their neighbors. But lately their disposition to cherish their language has been strengthened by the apprehension, not to say alarm, felt for their position in relation to the other powers of Europe. It is not to be concealed that there is uneasiness in the British mind on this subject, and the result is increased attachment to those peculiarities which make up the individuality of the nation. Chief among these is the language, their mother tongue, which enshrines so much that is sacred to the hearts of the people. Gallic civilization and Muscovite barbarism menace the supremacy of England, and threaten a long and severe contest. The fireside, in Mr. Marsh's opinion, is the best school in which to teach English. But it should be taught with intelligence and care. The Anglo-Saxon language is mixed with foreign ingredients, and is as rapacious of words as the Anglo-Saxon race is of territory. It is not a language which teaches itself. The thinking portion of the community must first be made acquainted with its value and interest. Old English writers should be studied and their forms of expression, though antiquated, should be thoroughly learned, a work of little real difficulty and much profit. The Teutonic nations take the lead of the English and French in linguistic researches. The German is, in most respects, not superior to the English, but, as a mental discipline, is vastly before all other modern languages. Americans, more than any other people, require a comprehensive knowledge of the language they speak, for every man among us dabbles in every kind of knowledge. We all use all kinds of words, and things much used, will become worn. Words are in this way as liable to depreciation as coin. The study of great works of the imagination is among the best means of cultivating language. The Greeks and Romans had their masters and models. We have Chaucer, and Milton, and Shakspeare—each as great in his own sphere as any names of antiquity. These works will not be excelled; and it is vain to expect that any future literary productions can occupy their place. When they cease to be household words the spring of our language is lost. England and the United States occupy so commanding a position that their common language is incalculably important to the progress of civilization. It may never become universal. Indeed, the final triumph of any one tongue is not to be supposed. But ours will have a wider spread than any other. Beyond every other it is destined to be the cosmopolitan speech. The two great nations whose joint possession it is have already extended their posts within hailing distance around the entire circumference of the world.

Mechanics' Institute.—Through the liberality of Mr. Cooper, the Philosophical Society of the Mechanics' Institute will hold free meetings every Thursday evening during the Winter, at the Cooper Institute. At these meetings a subject is proposed for consideration, and those present state facts, or ask questions, in relation thereto. By this method the reading and experience of those present become the property of all, and the amount of practical knowledge thus elicited is greater than can be usually obtained from a lecture on the same subject. Debate is not encouraged, but simple statements of truths from practical men are desired. These meetings were very successful in the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute last Winter, but the accommodation, particularly for ladies, was not sufficient.

The National Horse Fair.—Mr. J. B. Devoe has published a protest against the award by the judges at the late National Horse Fair of the first-class premium for the best horse to *Logan*, instead of his horse, *Wild Irishman*, which, he insists, has made performances and shown qualities which entitle him to the premium. He alleges that the judges were influenced by very strong prejudices in favor of imported stock, and did not do justice to our native horses. He challenges the judges to make good their decision, for any sum from $1,000 to $5,000, in regard to *Wild Irishman*—the matter to be referred to any three of a large number of gentlemen whom he names.

Marine Disasters.—Reports of the usual marine disasters, at the approach of the stormy season, begin to be received. Capt. Bailey, of the ship *Bavaria*, just arrived from Havre, states that, in lat. 43° N., lon. 57° W., on the 25th of October, he encountered a gale from the N.N.E., which was the most terrible he ever before experienced in thirty-five years' going to sea. It continued two days, during which his furled topsails were blown from the yards, and the ships' topgallantmasts were broken off while she was lying to under bare poles. Two days after the gale abated, he passed near an unknown vessel of four or five hundred tons, with loss of mainmast and sails, and water-logged. On the 28th of October, the ship *Isaac Bell*, Capt. Johnson, from London, fell in with the wreck of the British bark *Claude*, of Shoreham, dismasted and water-logged, and took from her the captain, mate, and four seamen, who were brought to this port.

French Lectures.—The attention given to the French language and literature in this City is decidedly increasing. We have already noticed the French conversations given twice a week by the Rev. M. Miel, a gentleman of ability and scholarship; and our attention has now been called to a series of lectures in the French language, which M. Dubos commences this evening, upon the influence of woman on national manners. M. D. is eminently qualified to treat this subject in a manner at once interesting and instructive. Besides the information to be acquired from the course, no better means can be found of becoming acquainted with the language. The first lecture takes place, this evening, at Hope Chapel.

Commissioners of Emigration.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, in Worth-street.

The Superintendant at Castle Garden forwarded a return, showing the arrival of 8,642 immigrants during the month of October; 6,982 arriving by sailing vessels, and 166 by steamers.

The rough draft of the answer to the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of Kings County, was read, and some slight modifications were adopted.

The usual weekly report gives the whole number of emigrants arrived up to Nov. 3, as 70,525, against 161,578 last year.

Men-of-War's Men Voting.—A correspondent writes that on election day, while passing through Ninth-street, from Broadway, he met a sailor in full blue man-of-war rig, pursued by an angry crowd, who accused him of having murdered a man at an election district in the Seventeenth Ward. The sailor, who seemed much frightened, said that he belonged to a man-of-war, and was in the act of voting, when he was interfered with; he struck the man who attempted to prevent his voting, with the handle of a sheath knife which he had in his hand. Our correspondent wants to know by whose authority and direction men from war vessels were thus sent ashore to take part in our elections. Perhaps the man's home, when on shore, was within the limits of the district where he voted.

New-York Circumnavigable.—The Harlem River is now navigable for ordinary steamboats and small vessels, at all times of tide, for five and a half miles above Harlem, and it is said that if Spuyten Duyvel Creek is straightened—which can be done at little expense in a few months—the communication by water between the North and East Rivers, for vessels of common size, will be a fixed fact.

Trinity Chapel, Rockaway.—The corner stone of a new Episcopal Church was laid on Thursday last, by the Rector of the Parish and a numerous assemblage of clergy, in presence of a large number of interested spectators. Summer residents and visitors of this beautiful place of sea-side resort will now find a want supplied which has been long seriously felt. The building will seat nearly two hundred and fifty persons, and will cost not over $2,500.

Board of Education.—A portion of the members of the Board of Education assembled at the Hall in Grand-street at 5 o'clock, P. M., yesterday. The Clerk called the roll and it was found that there was not a quorum present, so the Board was declared adjourned to the 17th proximo.

Accidental Amputation.—Alfred Simmonds, of Camden, Me., had his right leg cut entirely off just above the knee, yesterday, by a hawser. He was endeavoring to make fast the schooner *Chieftain* to Pier No. 7 East River, when his leg became entangled in the rope. He was removed to the City Hospital.

Children for the West.—We learn that Mr. Friedgen, of the Children's Aid Society, will leave with a party of children on Monday next for the West. Mr. Friedgen will meet all that desire to go at the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, on or before Friday, Nov. 5, at 12 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

Illegal Voters and Election Rowdies.—Charles Dennison and George Smith, of the Fourth Ward; Michael Mulvey and Jeremiah Sullivan of the Sixth Ward; Michael Galino, James Watt and James Roach of the Eighth Ward; and Frank Coyle and Peter Kelly of the Twentieth Ward, were committed yesterday by different Police magistrates to await examination on charges of illegal voting. James Ryan, Thomas Pryor, James McMann and John McMann were yesterday required to give bail in $1,000 each before Justice Kelly, for alleged riotous conduct on election day. The returns sent in yesterday morning to the Police Head-quarters give two hundred as the total number of arrests on Tuesday—an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the ordinary daily arrests. Of those arrested, six were for illegal voting, two each in the Fourth, Sixth and Twentieth Wards; and four in the Eighth Ward, for attempting to vote illegally. Fifteen grown up boys were arrested in the Twentieth Ward for tearing down the staircases and stealing unhung doors and loose lumber from new buildings and making bonfires with them. That the rum-shop proprietors, as a general thing, disregarded the injunction relative to closing up their places, is evinced by the fact that fifty-four persons were arrested for being drunk and disorderly. The vagrants were poorly looked after, only one being arrested where there are a dozen on ordinary days.

A Missing Boarder Turned Up.—John H. Cunningham, a Bohemian, who despises coarse labor, some time since boarded at No. 34 Baxter-street. He suddenly left, taking with him some clothing that did not belong to him, and the unreceipted bill of his landlady. About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the landlady discovered a pair of boots protruding beyond the foot of her bed. She called assistance, and the boots proved to encase the feet of her quondam boarder, Cunningham. A quantity of burglars' tools were found in his possession, but no money to square up the unsettled board bill. He was taken before Justice Connolly, to answer a charge of burglary, in default of $500 bail.

Fires.

In Third-avenue.—Shortly after 2, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the fourth-story of No. 228 Third-avenue, occupied by Wm. Rinning & Co. as a manufactory of billiard and bagatelle tables. The damage is estimated at $3,000, and is covered by insurance in various City insurance companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

In Delancey-street.—The alarm for fire in the Sixth District, at 9½, yesterday morning, was caused by the roof of No. 85 Delancey-street taking fire. Some workmen were boiling tar for repairing the roof and accidently upset the tar. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage being trifling.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

A regular meeting of the Club was held Nov. 2, at the Repository. The Secretary, Mr. Henry Meigs, read extracts and translations made by him from foreign domestic works on agriculture, received by the Institute since the last meeting.

It will be remembered that at the Fair in the Crystal Palace in October, 1857, a herd of Peruvian Lamas was exhibited. They were the first ever seen here. They were purchased by a Frenchman in Peru, who intended to send them to France. He got them to Guayaquil on the Pacific, shipped them to Panama, traveled by land over the Isthmus, shipped them to Baltimore, thence to New-York, thence to Glasgow. On the Panama route they lost twenty by bad food, scorpions, serpents, heat, &c. On the passage to Baltimore two lambs perished; thirteen males and twenty-six females arrived safe in Glasgow. It had cost $10,000. They are all now in the best health. They have been bought, says Mr. Mitchell, a delegate of the Imperial Society, to send to Australia. This herd is the first ever sent out of Peru and will be the last, for exportation of them is absolutely forbidden.

The pearls found recently here attracted some attention. It seems that the Government of Sweden had offered a large premium for raising them in their waters in the time of the celebrated naturalist and botanist Linnæus, who gained it by growing the pearls there. But the method he used died with him.

A very excellent essay upon Soil, from Professor Samuel W. Johnson, Chemist of the State of Connecticut and of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry in Yale College, was presented to the American Institute by the Professor. All the labors to illustrate the causes of fertility have as yet met with no degree of success. The mechanical structure of soil is of primary importance. Naked rock grows lichen—the same rock crushed into coarse grains, grows a much higher order of vegetable—pulverized fine, the cereals grow in it. Geology, chemistry, botany, physiology, meteorology, mechanics, hydrodynamics, heat, light and electricity, are all intimately combined in the grand process of vegetation.

There are sandy soils in our Eastern States, which, without manure, yield meagre crops of rye and buckwheat; but there are sandy soils in Ohio, which, without manure, yield on an average eighty bushels of Indian corn an acre, and have yielded it for twenty to fifty years in unbroken succession, the ingredients of these soils being, by chemical analysis, the same. At present no difference is known between them, except the coarseness of the particles—the first being coarse, while the Ohio sand is an exceedingly fine powder. The power of soils to attract and imbibe moisture and oxygen was well shown by Schubler, of Hofuyl, 40 years ago. Of 13 different soils, quartz sand absorbed in thirty days over 1-1000 parts of oxygen and no moisture, while humus absorbed 13 of oxygen and 120 of moisture. One acre of sunflowers—each plant occupying four square feet—delivered, by evaporation, in four months, four and a half millions pounds of water.

Mr. Richard Chute, of St. Anthony, introduced by Mr. Disturnell, was requested to speak of the agriculture of that mid-region of our continent. He said that he was fearful of meeting unbelief if he should state the facts within his own knowledge of the remarkable capabilities of the soils of Minnesota, he would say that in many vegetables it equalled those hitherto unparalleled vegetables of California—but on his return he would send some specimens to the Club, which would testify more effectually than man can. The potatoes are very fine, so that in the markets of the West, St. Louis and others, they have sold for $2 a bushel, while those of that region sold for 50 cents. Snow falls in all about one foot, occasionally a little more; it lies on the ground from 90 to 120 days; travel is easy over it; the air very clear and healthy: fever and ague and billious fever not known there. The Rocky Mountains take the heavy wet and send the air pure and wholesome into Minnesota. Our lands are about half prairie; subsoil, clay, and in some places gravelly. Forests of white pines and Norways, Northerly—trees one to three feet diameter; oaks, Southerly; sugar maples make perhaps 40 per cent. of the forest. The waters abound in fish; soft-shelled turtles plenty. Cranberries so plenty that we have shipped fifty thousand barrels of them to all parts of the river Mississippi; they are of large size.

The subjects for next meeting, Nov. 16, at noon, are: "Farm Fruits—Preservation of Fruits," and "Fall Flowers."

THE KANSAS GOLD EXCITEMENT.

Arrival of Members of the Lawrence Company direct from the Mines—Former Accounts Confirmed—Gold on the South Platte.

From the Lawrence Republican.

We are at last enabled to lay before our readers, direct and reliable news from the newly discovered gold fields of Western Kansas. Mr. H. F. Brittan arrived in this city last Sunday evening, direct from the mines, having just been twenty-eight days on the route. Mr. Brittan has lived in the Territory for nearly two years, residing most of the time at Burlington, Coffey County, at which place he and his father were proprietors of a hotel. Mr. Brittan left Burlington last Spring, about three weeks after the Lawrence Company left this city. He joined the Lawrence Company at Pike's Peak, upon his arrival there, and has been with them ever since. Mr. Brittan confirms the accounts we have from time to time published from the Company. The most of the Summer was spent by them in prospecting over a large extent of country, finding gold in almost all cases, but not, as was thought, in paying quantities, except by one prospecting party, who found, on the head-waters of the Platte, diggings where they thought from five to eight dollars per day might be made.

A portion of the Company, as we stated two weeks since, were desirous of going immediately to those diggings, but another part were determined to go to Spanish Peaks, near Mexico, and to avoid dismembering the party, all finally went to Spanish Peaks. It was at Spanish Peaks that our previous informant left the Lawrence Company. We now take up Mr. Brittan's statement concerning their subsequent movements. While at Spanish Peaks, the Company learned of the diggings on the Platte from some men who had been at work with the Georgia Company, but who had got out of provisions, and were on their way to Taos for a Winter's supply, intending to return.

The Company not having found gold at Spanish Peaks, upon hearing these favorable accounts from the Georgia Company at the Cherry Creek diggings, determined to immediately go here. Accordingly, they retraced their course, going north and leaving Pike's Peak twenty miles to the west, arrived at the Cherry Creek diggings about the 6th of September.

For two weeks the company prospected upon both sides of the Platte, finding gold in sufficient quantities so that with a pick, shovel and pan, from $2 to $5 per day could be made. This brings our dates down to the 20th of September, when Mr. Brittan, Geo. W. Smith, Jr., Wm. Parsons, (City Attorney of Lawrence,) and Robert Peebles—all members of the company—left for Lawrence. Mr. Brittan brings specimens of the gold, which we have seen, and which have been examined by several old Californians in our presence, who all pronounce it the genuine article—known as the "scale" or "drift" gold, by miners. Mr. Brittan has about three dollars' worth of it, which he took out in one day. Each of the other gentlemen have specimens.

Mr. Brittan intends to remain during the Winter, and will return to the diggings next Spring, with a full outfit for mining. The remainder of the Lawrence company intended to remain in the mines about two weeks after Mr. Brittan left, and then come down the South Platte about 40 miles to Bent & St. Vrain's old fort, and Winter there. The weather was fine at the mines when we left, but with very cold, frosty nights; and it was the opinion of old mountaineers, that within a few weeks the miners would be obliged to seek Winter quarters. The Georgia company had already disbanded and sought Winter quarters—some at Fort Laramie, and some at Fort Bridger, and some had returned to the States. There were about one hundred persons in the mines, and numbers arriving daily, when Mr. Brittan left. Provisions were tolerably plenty, though at enormous rates—flour selling at $25 per cwt. The gold dust is used in the mines as currency at one dollar per pennyweight.

Mr. Brittan met from 700 to 1,000 emigrants *en route* for the mines. He thinks that but few of them will be able to reach the mines this Fall, as, probably, before this time there are heavy snows in the mountains. It is the height of folly, therefore, for other companies to start this Fall. If those already on the route do not meet with great hardships they will be fortunate.

At the time Mr. Brittan left the mines there were no houses erected, the miners all living in tents. The health of the miners has been good.

The instruments in use in the mines are, almost without exception, only shovels, picks and pans. It was the general opinion of the miners, and among them several old Californians, that, with the proper implements, from five to fifteen dollars per day could be made. Mr. John Rooker had a rough rocker made out of a hollow log, split, with which he and his son were taking out from four to eight dollars per day. A half-breed Cheyenne boy, John Smith by name, son of John S. Smith, well known as an old Indian trader, had been at work about two weeks when Mr. Brittan left, and had made fourteen dollars per week with his pan, shovel and pick, carrying his dirt from ten to twenty rods. One "mess" found in prospecting a "pocket" in the bed rock, where the dirt yielded a dollar and a half to the panfull. One of the Georgia company washed out sixteen dollars in a single day.

Cherry Creek is a tributary of the South Platte. It is about 35 or 40 miles in length, is a dry creek, with a sandy bottom, from 4 to 6 rods wide, and has but little water in it. The main gold diggings are on the South Platte, about 4 miles west of the mouth of Cherry Creek, and about 180 miles a little east-by-south from Fort Laramie. The gold is found on the second "bench" or bottom. Mr. Brittan's specimens were dug about eighty rods from the river. The South Platte has been prospected upon both sides for some thirty miles, and gold found uniformly. Water is not very abundant where the main diggings are, but can be obtained readily by sluicing.

The general face of the country is rolling prairie, very sandy, supporting but very little vegetation save the prickly pear. The bottoms, however, are very rich, and afford an abundance of pasture, the grass being from three to six feet high. The timber right in the diggings is mainly cotton-wood, but within twenty miles are extensive pineries. The Lawrence Company in going up from Spanish Peaks to the Platte, passed through a pinery thirty-five miles in width, and within twenty miles of the Platte. There is also an abundance of pine timber in the mountains.

The diggings are only ten miles from the base of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Brittan says the boys used frequently to go up the mountains to hunt. Game is plenty in the vicinity of the diggings—such as antelope, black-tailed deer, Virginia deer, brown bears, "jack" rabbits. Grizzly bears are found in the mountains. A young one was killed near the diggings, the skin of which Capt. G. H. Smith has with him. Wild ducks and geese are found on the river. The Platte at the diggings is about two hundred feet wide, easily fordable.

Messrs. Brittan, Smith and Parsons returned by the following route, viz.: Down the South Platte from the diggings to the crossing of the Leavenworth and Fort Laramie road, 225 miles; from the crossing to Fort Kearney, 160 miles; from Fort Kearney to Marysville, Marshall County, 150 miles; thence by the old Independence and California road, intersecting the Leavenworth and Fort Riley road at Red Vermillion, to Lawrence, 100 miles—making the whole distance from the diggings to Lawrence 635 miles.

From Lawrence to Marysville the country is thickly settled, and there are quite frequent settlements from Marysville to within 40 miles of the crossing of the Laramie road on the Platte. The remainder of the route is without a human habitation. On this part of the route the boys ran rather short of provisions, living for five days on a single pancake and a cup of coffee apiece per day.

For heavily loaded teams, Mr. Brittan thinks the route from Lawrence to Council Grove and the Arkansas would be the best, though about 100 miles further than the northern route. The shortest and best route for those going on horseback, he thinks, would be from Lawrence up the Kansas River, *via* Fort Riley and the Smoky Hill Fork—saving probably a hundred miles over either of the other routes.

Capt. Smith and William B. Parsons, Esq., arrived in town on Monday morning by the Topeka stage. There being a general desire on the part of our citizens to hear from the lips of these enterprising young adventurers an account of their trip, the following correspondence ensued.

For the information of those living in the States, we will say that Mr. Parsons is the City Attorney of this city; and Captain Smith is a son of G. W. Smith, well known as a Judge under the Topeka Constitution, and as Governor elect under the Lecompton Constitution.

Messrs. Parsons and Smith will be in Lawrence during the Winter, preparing for an early start to the mines next Spring. Parties from the East would do well to correspond with them, and make arrangements to go under their direction.

Lawrence, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1858.

Messrs. Wm. B. Parsons and Capt. G. W. Smith, Jr.:

Gentlemen: Knowing the general interest felt by all classes of our citizens in reports from the recently discovered gold mines of Western Kansas, and knowing that your previous standing in the community has been such as to warrant the most implicit confidence in the statements which you may make, we should be happy to have you, at your earliest convenience, address our citizens—giving them an account of your experience in the gold mines.

Signed by eleven prominent citizens.

Lawrence, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1858.

Messrs. O. E. Learnard and others:

Thanking you for your polite invitation contained in your note of this date, and the expression of generous confidence therein manifested, we accept your invitation with pleasure, and will address the citizens of Lawrence this evening, at such time and place as you may name. Respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM B. PARSONS,
GEORGE W. SMITH, Jr.

In accordance with the above arrangement, a large concourse of citizens assembled in front of the Eldridge House, on Monday evening, when Mr. Parsons gave a long, circumstantial and most interesting account of the wanderings and doings of the Lawrence party since it left here last May. His speech was satisfactory and conclusive to every one present. The evident candor of his remarks—carefully avoiding all exaggeration, while he fully confirmed the previous accounts of the discoveries of gold in paying quantities at the Cherry Creek diggings—gave great weight to his statements.

Senator Hammond on Political Issues.

Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, partook of a public dinner at Barndvil'e, in that State, a few days ago. He made a speech on the occasion, some points of which are thus sketched by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*:

"He said he regarded the Kansas excitement, throughout the whole controversy, as the greatest imposture ever practised on intelligent communities; and he never, for a moment, believed that the Territory could, under any possible contingency, become a Slave State. He regarded the whole idea as preposterous and delusive in the extreme. The reopening of the African slave-trade, in his opinion, could never be accomplished, except by the dissolution of this Union. The Free States were opposed to reopening that trade, and their representatives in Congress would never vote in favor of such a measure. He believed it was the destiny of African Slavery to extend over the whole world, wherever climate and soil would warrant it. The black race were providentially destined as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and there is no mortal power that could alter the decree established. He did not think that there was any territory belonging to our Union suitable for Slavery, unless our Pacific slopes would answer; but there the mongrel races of Mexico would amalgamate with the slaves, and the institution would become worthless and insecure. Senator Hammond insisted on the importance of a route across the Isthmus to California, which the United States must take into their own hands, and by force, if necessary, for we have the right to take it. We must, he said, fight all our battles for constitutional rights and equality in the Union. But whenever the South declares that she can no longer maintain her position of equality in the Union, and is prepared for independence out of it, his hopes, his fortunes and his fate would be with the people of the South.

[Advertisement.]

Real Estate Sale.—The twenty-four lots and gores on Seventy-fifth-street and Perit's-lane, between Broadway and Eleventh-avenue, advertised by us for sale this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, have been sold at private sale, and consequently withdrawn from auction. The balance of the lots, formerly of the "Tallman" Estate, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, on Sixty-first-street, announced from the stand as for sale by private contract, have all been since sold. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Immense Sacrifice of English Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

Hiram Anderson, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Six Lectures on Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Heart Disease, Female and Kidney Complaints and Chronic Diseases generally, (380 pages, 30 engravings, bound,) by Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, explaining his curative treatment of these diseases. Price 25 cents; by mail, 40 cents. Address Dr. S. S. Fitch, Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. All consultations free.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas, Gas-Fixtures.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—What is more attractive than the healthy bloom of maidenhood; what more heart-rending than the gradual decay of the same? This medicine preserves the one and prevents the other.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

☞ **Fraser's River and San Francisco.**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers per the ship GRAY FEATHER will please have their baggage on board, Pier No. 6, North River, THIS DAY, by 12 o'clock, as she will positively sail. A few more passengers can be taken at reduced rates by immediate application to

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ **For California.**—The magnificent clipper-ship GRAY FEATHER is cleared, and will sail as soon as the weather permits; has accommodations for a few more passengers. She is now in the stream. For passage, apply to

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.** They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds,** Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*

Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
Sure remedy for throat affections.—*Transcript.*
Efficacious and pleasant.—*Traveller.*
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator** is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Ladd, Webster & Co.,**
(Late Hunt, Webster & Co.,)
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, preferable to any other machine, No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Winter Arrangements.**—Overshoes, heavy boots, substantial gaiters, strong shoes, dancing-slippers, and other feet-covering for the Winter, for in-door and out-of-door use for ladies, gentlemen and children can be furnished advantageously at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. His stock is large and valuable, and he is now selling cheaper than ever.

☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.** Dwellings, hotels, ships, warehouses, &c., thoroughly cleaned by the use of MEYER'S Miraculous Remedies. For sale at the proprietor's dépôt No. 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., and by F. V. RUSHTON, druggist, general agent, Nos. 10 Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **How to Cure Fits.**—HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is a quick, positive and permanent remedy for every species of fits, hysteria and spasms. It is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures. All who suffer from epilepsy and its horrors, should lose no time in trying it. To be had at No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ **Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made** and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dressmaking and Family Sewing, in** every variety, neatly and expeditiously done by Mrs. E. SIMPSON, at No. 495 Broadway. As a guarantee of the excellence of her work, she may state that she uses Grover & Baker's celebrated Sewing Machines.

☞ **Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.** —KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have on hand 20,000 lace and muslin curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation.

☞ **Dressing Robes, Men's Fine Colored** calf-lined Gloves and Saxony wool Shirts, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt Nos. 87 and 89 William st.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

☞ **A. Bartholf's Family Shuttle**
SEWING MACHINES
Are the best and most durable.—*New-York Leader.*
Office No. 489 Broadway.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MARRIED.

Warwick—Douglas.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. William B. Warwick, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Phebe W., daughter of Mr. Charles S. Douglas, of this City.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

Southgate—Talcott.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 1, at Trinity Chapel, by the Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. William S. Southgate, of Brattleboro, Vt., to Harriet Randolph, daughter of Andrew Talcott, Esq.

Hunt—Stranahan.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 1, in St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Fay, of St. Albans, Vt., George G. Hunt, of St. Albans, to Miss Sarah F. Stranahan, of Brooklyn.

☞ St. Albans papers please copy.

Arms—Thompson.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Charles Arms to Mary F. Thompson, both of the former place.

Elliot—Henderson.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Daniel Giraud Elliot to Annie Eliza, daughter of the late David Henderson.

Mulford—Eastwick.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, at the Pine-st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., Geo. T. Mulford, of Elizabethtown, N. J., to Fannie A. Eastwick, of the former City.

DIED.

Farless.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, Benjamin Farless, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 58th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 148 East 35th-st.

☞ Boston and Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

Flandrau.—At Carmansville, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, after a short illness, Henry D., only son of the late John T. Flandrau, in his 16th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. D. W. C. Ward, this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., corner of 152d-st. and 10th-av., Carmansville. The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 1:30 P. M.

Gardiner.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, Mrs. Elmira Gardiner, relict of the late Nathaniel Gardiner.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Gilbert Howell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 89 Remsen-st. Her remains will be taken to Sag Harbor for interment.

Morrell.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, of paralysis, John Morrell, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at the residence of his son, Thomas J. Morrell, No. 28 5th-st., Williamsburg, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Roosevelt.—At Pelham, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2, Elbert Roosevelt, aged 91 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting to meet the 12:45 train at the New-Rochelle Station.

BALDWIN'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq.,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT
COMPETITION
DEFIED.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE FOR
THEMSELVES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
FANCY GOODS
FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!! FOR CASH!!!
CALHOUN & ROBBINS,
Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FANCY GOODS,
EXPRESSLY
FOR
THE
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RETAIL TRADE.

Combs! Dress Buttons! Brushes!
Threads! Sewing Silks! Braids!
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Scissors! Fans! Porte-monnaies!
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FANCY GLASS AND GILT HAIR-PINS,
DRESS-TRIMMINGS.
FORTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF SKIRTS.
SKIRT SPRINGS! SPRING COVERING!
REEDS, &c., &c., &c.
The most extensive stock of the above Goods to be found in the City, all of which is offered at prices which defy competition. CALHOUN & ROBBINS,
Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., (up stairs,) New-York.

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BROOKS BROTHERS
Still continue to keep (as heretofore,)
at their
Old Establishment,
CHERRY-ST., CORNER CATHERINE,
A choice selection
of
Goods for ordered Work.
Their usual assortment
of
FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For City Trade,
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS,
UNIFORMS FOR SCHOOLS;
Together
With all kinds of Outfits
for
VOYAGES AND TRAVELING.

CROSBY & WILLIAMS,
GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS',
AND CHILDREN'S
FINE CLOTHING,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS
TO ORDER.
BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELRY FOR SALE AT
RETAIL,
At less than usual prices,
By G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—IF YOU LOVE good Coffee, see that your wife is provided with one of the People's Coffee Pots. For sale at No. 370 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL NUMBER.
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For sale at all News Dépôts.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Dowing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
Between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

A NOVELTY.
$5 SEWING MACHINES.
A Practical FAMILY SEWING MACHINE For $5.
EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS
For States, counties and towns will continue to be ceded for thirty days.
CALL AT ONCE—
EXAMINE THIS
WONDERFUL INVENTION—
And secure the monopoly for fourteen years of your own State, county or town.
NOVELTY $5 SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Office, BARTLETT & CO.,
Needle Manufacturers, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!
We have now on exhibition the most elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c., &c.,
for parlors, dining-rooms and libraries ever offered in New-York.
Also,
A complete variety of
FRENCH CHINA,
DINNER, DESSERT and TEA WARE.
All of which we will sell at
LOWER PRICES
than any establishment in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE PATENT CARPET SWEEPERS!
The best invention yet!
Works miraculously; picks up all the thread, lintings, needles, &c. Makes no dust!
Call and see the operation.
Prices $3 50 and $4 50. For sale by
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its stated November session on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Our Grand Representatives will report at this session on the proposed celebration, in this City, of the anniversary of the institution of the G. L. of U. S. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Sec.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—Fresh supply just received this day. A new pamphlet, giving certificates of cures from our most respectable citizens, just issued. Quarts, $3; pints, $2 per dozen.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

AT GIMBRED'S A CARD-CASE IS INCLUDED, with each new plate; also, with 100 cards from an old plate.

COBB'S NEW STORY.
COBB'S NEW STORY.
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There is a mighty meaning in
His stories,
Full of romances, wond'rous depth
And glories,
He waves his wand, and all at once
We feel around us glowing
The forms, the deeds that come alone
From talent's own bestowing;
And often you may see the light
Of Genius' own splendor,
So soft, so stern, so bright, so broad,
So beautiful, so tender.
He wakes the smile, he draws the tear,
Upon this dark, sublunar sphere;
He takes on the peopled deck;
He paints for us the the shrieking wreck;
He shows how virtue is the soul
Of all that's worthy on this sod,
Breathing her voice along the stars,
Those musical translucent reeds
Within the waiting hands of God;
O! what will the Romancer now
Give to Columbia's brick?
Behold the awful Tyrant's vault!

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COBB'S ALARIC!
THE LEDGER'S ALARIC!

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Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF
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and
T. J. BARKER'S "IL CORSO,"
(The Race Course at Rome during the Carnival.)
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With other advantages, for which see prospectus, which will be forwarded on application.
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ARTISTS' PROOFS, mounted, $30; PRINTS, $15.
Admission to both Paintings, 25 cents.

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A large and varied assortment, comprising all the
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
In Gilt, Jet, Wax and Fancy, from the lowest to the highest priced, just received per steamer *Persia*.
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For sale to the trade at the lowest market prices, by
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FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
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This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
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Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
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Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

NOTICE.
Catalogues of houses and lots at private sale by the undersigned can be had on application, or by sending their address to the office, No. 35 Wall-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Jacob S. Baker.

AT RETAIL, 25 PER CENT. BELOW RETAIL store prices,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
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CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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IS THE FIRST ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL and THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL APPLICATION of the ELEGANT, HEALTHFUL and ECONOMICAL SYSTEM OF HEATING THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF WATER.
WE HAVE THOROUGHLY TESTED THESE HEATERS in various situations, and find them ENTIRELY EFFICIENT IN THE COLDEST WEATHER.
THIS HOT WATER FURNACE is durable, has few water joints, does not leak, needs no repairs, is easily managed, does not shrink or injure the furniture and wood-work of the building, and can never set them on fire, and POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES over long circuitous coils of steam pipes or radiators.
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Made, can be seen at
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ALL WORK DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, and made to conform to the requirements of the new insurance laws, and at FAIR PRICES.
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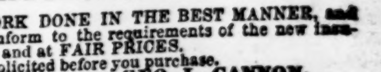
DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia.



An engraving is here given of the principal herb employed in this medicine, and all of the ingredients are to be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN,
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THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POTS.—Great is the rush for them, but so far I have been able to supply my patrons, and shall endeavor still to do so, if they will apply at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling Slip, where they are for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE GAZZANIGA NIGHT.

MME. GAZZANIGA having signed an engagement with Mr. Maretzek for Havana, will appear (prior to her departure)
On FRIDAY, NOV. 5, at 8 o'clock.
The Director trusts that the opportunity thus offered to hear once more one of the greatest artists who ever came in this country, will be eagerly seized by her numerous friends and the patrons of the opera.
The performance will consist of the entire opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the fourth act of
LA FAVORITA.
On the same occasion the renowned contralto,
Madame D'ANGRI,
will make her last appearance this season.
The following artists will appear:
Madame GAZZANIGA,
Madame D'ANGRI,
TAMARO, LORINI, GASSIER, GASPARONI.
THE SALE OF SEATS
for the GAZZANIGA night commences this morning at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's, at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9. Seats and tickets may be had at the door, in the evening.
ON SATURDAY,
Grand and only
PICCOLOMINI MATINEE.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
PICCOLOMINI and FORMES,
and other entertainments by the
FIRST ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY,
who will appear jointly with Piccolomini and Formes.
Madame LABORDE and Mlle. POINSOT have arrived.
Due notice will be given of their first appearance.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

PICCOLOMINI—FORMES.
The public are respectfully informed that an
ONLY CONCERT
will be given by
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI AND CARL FORMES,
THIS EVENING, Nov. 4, which will be most positively their only appearance.
The following artists will most positively appear:
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI,
GASSIER, FLORENZA, TAMARO,
CARL FORMES.
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
will sing the Brindisi from "La Traviata," the Conviene partier from "The Daughter of the Regiment," the quartette from "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Gassier, Florenza and Tamaro, and the duet from "Don Pasquale," with Carl Formes.
CARL FORMES.
will sing "The Wanderer" and "Standard-bearer," and the Liberty Duet from "I Puritani," with Gassier.
Signor GASSIER
the Largo al Factotum from the "Barber of Sevilla."
Signor FLORENZA
Il Balen from "Il Trovatore," and romanza from "La Traviata."
The sale of seats commences on Wednesday Nov. 3, at 9 precisely, at Carl Prox's, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Rose's book store, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York,
Reserved seats......$1 50
Admission...... 1 00

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TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Change of Time—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
The Performances will terminate as near to 10½ as possible.
CHANGE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRICES.
One Hundred Commodious and Luxurious
ORCHESTRA STALLS
Have been added, affording ample room to each person. These seats may be secured, and will be retained throughout the whole performance.
The Upper Tier of Boxes 25 cents—entrance on Crosby-st. Private boxes $5. Children 25 cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,
Fifty-third night of the engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
And DION BOURCICAULT,
who will appear in their original characters in the new drama of
PAUVRETTE,
Supported by
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,
Mrs. COLEMAN POPE.
NOTICE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 10—There will be a Grand Afternoon Juvenile Performance of
JESSIE BROWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Nov. 4, 1858,
A NEW PETITE COMEDY,
entitled
THE LADY OF THE BEDCHAMBER.
Tommy Titmouse, a man of the world, of 18, Miss Mary Gannon
Mary Templeton..... } His { Miss Ernestine Henrarde
Kate Somerville..... } Cousins { ......Mrs. Sloan
Bridget, an Irish chambermaid......Mr. Sloan
Aunt Martha......Miss Carman
Sally, the parlor girl......Miss Tree
To be followed by Brougham's burlesque of
NEPTUNE'S DEFEAT;
Or,
THE SEIZURE OF THE SEAS,
with all its splendid scenery and effects.
Characters by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Sloan, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Floyd, &c., &c.
To conclude with the successful farce of
DYING FOR LOVE.
TO-MORROW—First time in two years of Mr. O'Brien's admired comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
Principal characters by Mr. Brougham, Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Sloan; with a
NEW PETITE COMEDY,
and Mr. Brougham's celebrated extravaganza.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,
and every night during the week,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee......Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire Baronet. Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary......Mr. Sothern
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law......Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk......Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler......Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard......Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington......Miss Mary Wells
Augusta...... } her daughters. { ......Miss Effie Germon
Georgina...... } { ......Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith......Miss Sara Stevens
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Characters by Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and the Misses Wells, Germon and Flynn.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 4,
The entertainment will commence with the tragedy of
MACBETH.
Macbeth.. Mr. J. H. Allen | Lady Macbeth. Mrs. J. J. Prior
After which a
Fancy Dance......by......Miss Josephine West
To conclude with the drama of the
LOST TREASURE; OR, THE CHAMPION OF CASTILE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1858,
To commence with the play, in five acts, of
THE HUNCHBACK.
After which, the comedy entitled a
HUSBAND AT SIGHT.
To conclude with the Irish drama of
NORAH CREINA.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 4,
The performance will commence with an entire new drama entitled
THE LOST TREASURE,
Enrique de Moneva......Mr. G. C. Boniface
Concluding with the highly successful local drama of
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

NIXON & KEMP'S

GRAND EQUESTRIA,
PALACE GARDENS,
Sixth-av. and Fourteenth-st.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT TROUPE.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.
Performances every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.
PAVILION WARM AND DRY.
AUDIENCES FASHIONABLE AND LARGE.
Pronounced by all to be the most
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
LITTLE ALICE,
THE CHILD-RIDER,
in her unapproachable act of Horsemanship.
MELVILLE,
The Great, on his Barebacked Steed,
with a full troupe of Gymnasts, Riders, Acrobats, &c.
The children engaged in the performance of "Cinderella" and the "Lancers' Quadrille," at the Broadway Theatre last Winter, are requested to meet at the Palace Garden Box-Office, at 10 A. M.
Doors open at 2 and at 7 P. M.; performances to commence half an hour afterwards.
Admission......50 cents
Children under 12 years......25 cents
No reserved seats.
Notice.—Saturday nights will hereafter be set apart as a cheap entertainment for the masses.
Admittance 25 cents; no half price.
Will be produced on Monday evening next, having been four weeks in preparation, an entirely new version of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
with new costumes, properties, trappings and appointments, and a Corps de Ballet of
FIFTY CHILDREN.
The State Chariot of Cinderella will be drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES.

CHURCH'S "NIAGARA" and BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These two magnificent paintings, for a short time longer,
ON EXHIBITION AT
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
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ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEO. VANDENHOFF, M. A.—Shakespearean Readings. Nov. 11, the Rev. HENRY GILES—*American Life.* Tickets 50 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT! only 19 years of age, yet over 7 feet high, together with the celebrated American DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 37 inches high. THE BEARDED BABY, 4 years old, with exuberant beard and whiskers. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan steamer, under way. Between the parts, DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Bearded Baby, Grand Aquaria, to be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION—REHEARSAL.—In consequence of a previous engagement of the Hall of the Union for this evening by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rehearsal of the Society (by consent of Peter Cooper, Esq.) will take place in the large Library and Museum Hall, third floor. Members and subscribers will enter by the main entrance, on 8th-st. S. L. MYLES, Secretary.

DON'T FORGET LITTLE ELLA'S BENEFIT reading at Curtis' Music rooms, corner of Broadway and Broome, adjoining Wallack's, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Music by Master Sedgwick. Entire proceeds for herself.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING TO-DAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M. Match for $2,000; mile and repeat to harness; half forfeit; good day and good track.
Mr. Geo. Spicer names b. g. *Lantern.*
Mr. H. Woodruff names bl. g. *Native American.*
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Farewell benefit of
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
On FRIDAY NEXT, Nov. 5, 1858,
ISBELLA;
or,
THE FATAL MASK,
With other entertainments.
Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver on FRIDAY evening next, the last of his course of Lectures. Subject—*The Pathos of Humor.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the bookstores of Mr. ROSE, Atlantic-st., and Mr. BABCOCK, Fulton-st.; also of Mr. GREEN, corner Clinton and Henry sts.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
Hernandez as Pongo, the Ape. Unsworth's new banjo song. B. A. Cotton's Essence of Essence. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

LECTURES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—POST GRADUATE COURSE.—The lectures in this course will be as follows, in the room of the New-York Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av.:

LAW SCHOOL—By Professor DWIGHT, every day except Saturday and Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LETTERS—By the Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, on the *English Language.* Introductory at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, 4th inst., and on every succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. LIEBER, on the *History of Commerce.* Introductory at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, 9th inst., and every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By Prof. NAIRNE, *Ethics and Æsthetics.* Introductory, Monday evening, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, and every following Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The School of Science will be opened on Monday, 8th inst., at the College, in 49th-st., by Professor Hackley in Astronomy; McCulloh in Heat, Light and Electricity; Tay, Chemistry; Davies, Higher Mathematics; Peek, Civil Engineering.

These Professors will all be in attendance on Monday, at 1 o'clock, to receive classes, and will then arrange with them the future hours of attendance.

CH. KING, President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Lecture by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute. Subject—*Wit and Humor.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets may be had at Messrs. HALL & SONS', No. 239 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK'S, No. 757 Broadway; and at the door on the evening of the lecture. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
MARK HOYT, Chairman Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER will deliver a lecture in aid of the Church of the Holy Martyrs on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, in the Church No. 39 Forsyth-st., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Spurgeon.* Tickets 25 cents, for sale at No. 81 East Broadway and at the door.

FRENCH LECTURE, BY PROFESSOR DUBOS, at Hope Chapel, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock, on the *History of Civilization by Woman, and her Influence on the Manners of Ancient and Modern Nations.* This lecture is patronized by the most distinguished members of the clergy. Admittance, 50 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A TRIP THROUGH COSTA RICA!
A personal narrative by
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
With Illustrations, 25 feet in length, sketched on the spot, by
RAMON PAEZ, OF VENEZUELA,
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JOSEPH KYLE, OF NEW-YORK,
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Doors open at 7; Narrative commences at 8 o'clock.

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HYMN AND TUNE BOOK,
THE PLYMOUTH COLLECTION,
FOR CHRISTIAN WORSHIP,
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REVIVAL HYMNS AND TUNES,
Selected from Plymouth Collection. Price 15 cents.
PLYMOUTH SABBATH-SCHOOL COLLECTION.
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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF THE Mechanics' Institute will commence their weekly meetings THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. The public are invited to attend. By order.
JAMES J. MAPES, President.
JOHN W. REID, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting of this Society will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., precisely, in the Lecture-room of the New-York Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. The Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D., LL.D., will read an address on Nicaragua, by Don FERMIN FERRER, of Nicaragua.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held THIS THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare an address to the public will report.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE HEBREW Mutual Benefit Society are notified to attend the funeral of the late Mr. LAZARUS ISAACS, THIS THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 39½ Division-st. By order of A. S. VAN PRAAG, President.
A. S. SOLOMONS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—BOYS' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. To-night the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE is to speak. Nov. 11, the Rev. WM. BARTLETT, of Elm-place Church, Brooklyn. Nov. 25, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD, PLAIN GARDENER, TO GO on the upper end of the Island—one capable of taking care of a horse and wagon, understands the culture of fruit trees, vines and flowers, and the keeping of pleasure grounds in order. A steady, active man, who will make himself generally useful, required; an American, with small or no incumbrance, preferred. Apply, for one week, at No. 48 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability, a good musician, desires a situation South or elsewhere, in a seminary or private family as teacher of piano, and singing if desired. Address, for three days, MUSIC, *Times* Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., Brooklyn, corner of Henry.

WANTED—A MAN OF THOROUGH BUSINESS habits, as clerk in a hot air furnace, range and stove store, in Connecticut—one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, with reference, W. & B., Box No. 505 Post-Office, New-Haven, Connecticut.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

TO SHOE FOREMEN.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED and competent foreman to take charge of a wholesale establishment in this City, making the finest and best work; also an experienced cutter. Apply at Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to HOLMES & CO., 711 Broadway, before 9 o'clock A. M.

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THE MAGNETIC COMPANY
Invite business for all points in the United States and Canada. Their lines are connected with the Eastern and Canada Lines at New-York, and with the Western Lines at Baltimore.

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The public may rely upon the prompt and accurate transmission of all dispatches deposited at the following offices:

New-York	No. 43 Wall-st.
New-York	Astor House, at Main Entrance.
New-York	New-Haven dépôt, 27th-st.
Philadelphia	No. 302 Chesnut-st.
Philadelphia	Girard House.
Baltimore	Sun Iron Building.
Washington	Cor. Pennsylvania-av. and 6th-st.
Washington	United States Capitol.
Boston	Merchants' Exchange.
Portland	No. 29 Exchange-st.
Cincinnati	Under Burnett House.
New-Orleans	Under St. Charles Hotel

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as excellent meat and pastry cook; makes bread, pies and cakes of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron. Also, a very neat chambermaid and waitress; both have the highest City reference from their last places; steady situations more than high wages required; would go together or separate in City or country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, TIDY, well-recommended young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; would do fine washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as first-rate cook, understands soups, meats, baking and pastry; the other as waitress and seamstress, understands dressmaking, shirt making and embroidery. No objections to the country. Call at No. 340 7th-av. between 31st and 32d sts., second story, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothing, and is willing to assist in care of children, and is willing to travel with the family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 467 2d-av., corner of 29th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as waitress in a private family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of her business; would have no objection to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small private family; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 360 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do washing in the finest style, and is a first-rate laundress; understands her business perfectly well; she can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 171 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and chambermaid; does neat plain sewing or assist with housework; wages $5 a month. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in style; or as cook in all its branches, baking, &c.; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT seamstress; can cut and fit children's, alter and remake ladies' dresses; is willing to assist in the nursery or chamberwork; no objection to the country. Has excellent City reference. Will answer calls from No. 6 Leroy-st., corner Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; thoroughly understands her business, neat, smart, and obliging to her employer; willing to please; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A WOMAN who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the washing and ironing. Can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; is neat in her habits and obliging; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waiter or chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or fine washing; will be found most competent and trustworthy, and also very obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as nurse; she is kind, obliging and faithful, and her present employer, with whom she has lived for three years, will give the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 319 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION: she thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 78 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 59 Bleecker-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best City reference from her last employers. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN; is a first-rate chambermaid and excellent laundress; understands fine washing and French fluting. Best City reference given; 3½ years in her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION; she is a most excellent cook, understands baking and pastry; she is a good laundress; she has lived in good families, and can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 394 2d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, or to wait on an invalid lady or travel to any part of Europe. Inquire at the Employment Office No. 70 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., for three days. Best of City reference given.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress or chambermaid; can do up fine cloth in the neatest manner. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 82 10th-st., where she has lived two years, for two days, from 10 to 5, between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT and tidy Protestant girl as chambermaid; has the best of City reference as to capability and integrity; will be found a person of excellent disposition, very efficient and prudent in her duties. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTABLE and trustworthy woman; understands meats, soups, poultry, &c.; makes bread, biscuit, plain cake, puddings; washes and irons good; is particularly neat and efficient. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; is a good sewer, and is willing to do chamberwork or waiting; best of City reference can be given at No. 87½ West 26th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable family; she would also act in the capacity of governess, or any other light work. No objection to travel. Call at No. 71 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman; can take care of an infant from its birth; has 12 years' experience in same capacity; unexceptionable City references can be given. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and do fine washing, or to do plain sewing; has good City reference; has lived two years in her last place. Call at No. 151 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given from her last places. Apply to No. 88 32d-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good references from their last places, where they lived for seven years. Call, for two days, at No. 67 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid; would mind children and sew. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived 3 years. No objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 18th-st., candy store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as laundress in a private family; is honest and obliging, and can offer the most satisfactory City reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family, or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 105 1st-av., between 6th and 7th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young German lady, speaking a little English, a situation to take care of children and make herself useful in general. Salary no object. All that is expected is a good home. Address G. O., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference; lived three years in her last place. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS (TOGETHER PREFERRED) by two respectable young women as cook and laundress; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 433 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 496 2d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing or as waitress. Can give good City reference. Apply at No. 91 25th-st., in candy store, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUATION in a small private family, or to attend on an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 125 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and plain sewer by a girl of 17 years of age; refers to her present employer, No 58 East 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is kind and affectionate with children, and can be highly recommended. Address A. J., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid; good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 200 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, as first-class cook. Has good City reference. Apply at 4 Garden-row, 11th-st. and 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take the charge of children in a respectable family; can be well recommended by the family she last lived with, where she resided for nearly seven years, and can also refer for character or qualifications to several respectable families, both in this City and the country. Apply to MARY, the second brown-stone front house in 28th-st., from 8th-av.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable person, in a widower's or bachelor's house; is of industrious and economical habits, and experienced in all domestic affairs of a house, and is willing to render her services in such; a comfortable home and kind treatment is more an object than high wages to her. Address M. D., Housekeeper, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse, or would assist in the fine washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and is not afraid of work; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 271 7th-av., near 28th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, who thoroughly understands her business, the work of a few private families by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses; unexceptionable reference can be given. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION, to travel to California or Europe; she is conversant with the French language (acquired in Paris,) and can teach it thoroughly; is very fond of children, and can sew well. Address Madamoiselle JEANNETTE, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Has the best City reference from her last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class laundress; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 19 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take care of an infant or invalid; no objection to go in the country; City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands games and soups, and all kinds of pastry and desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; has good City reference from her last situation, where she lived for five years. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 885 Broadway, in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to travel. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 105 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference from her last place; was brought up in England. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as laundress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or fine washer; can be highly recommended by the family she has just left. Call at No. 132½ 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands her business; good cook and good baker. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant chambermaid and waitress, and a first-class lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 13 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a small family by a Protestant woman who can furnish the best of references. Call, or address, ANN BROOKS, first floor, No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is an excellent cook. Good City references can be given. Apply at No. 168 West 16th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in the washing of two or three females; the best of City references can be given. No. 120 East 20th-st.

MRS. REYNOLDS, SICK NURSE, NO. 125 East 35th-st., corner of 3d-av., 3d floor.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, who understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; is a thorough groom as well as a driver, as will be seen by his reference; could assist in waiting, or take charge of a furnace; has no objection to be generally useful, or do anything about a gentleman's place; the advertiser is not afraid of hard work; the best of City reference given; no objection to City or country, or any part of the Union. Address J. M., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER, SINGLE man, a situation to take care of a gentleman's place, his horse and carriage; is a skillful driver and also a good gardener; can take care of a cow, and is a good milker; also can take care of a furnace if required; City and country; 18 years' experience; wages moderate for the Winter; and willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of references. Address D. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY and highly recommended Protestant young man, 20 years of age, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, and a careful and competent driver; has always done the work of a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging, sober, steady and industrious; wages moderate. Can be seen at his last employer's, T. J. Crowen, Esq., northeast corner of Broadway and 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by an industrious single Protestant young man; has been long experienced in the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, and is a good, careful driver; would go to any part of the country, and make himself as useful as he can; unexceptionable reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 38 4th-av., or address C. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address T. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young unmarried man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with the most respectable families in the City, who will be happy to recommend him. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. KERR'S, No. 746 Broadway; or address T. R., waiter, as above.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; just arrived from Europe; has good references. Call for two days at No. 149 Grand-st., or address W. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business. Has good references, and no objection to make himself generally useful. Understands milking and taking care of a furnace. Address B. O., Box No. 208, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a situation in some store or office, or as copyist; is a good writer, and smart at figures; best of City reference given. Address for two days, T. C. K., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man in a private family; understands his business well; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the druggist store corner of 4th and Wooster sts., No. 289.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND FOOTMAN, by a respectable young Englishman, of genteel appearance; understands the management of horses, and can drive if required; good City references. Address J. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT man and his wife to do the work on a place—the country preferred—including garden, horse, cooking, washing and ironing. Apply, after 9½ o'clock, at the Intelligence office No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TAILOR BY trade, a situation in a wholesale clothing store; willing to trim or do any work. Address I. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION to tend bar or open oysters, and to make himself useful about the house. Good reference given. Address D. H., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A single man, Scotchman; has had many years' experience in this country; can give good reference. Address K. M., or apply at SMITH'S seed store, 64 White-st.

MUSICAL.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in a Catholic Church, by one who is able to conduct a choir, and knows the Catholic service. Address J. NEWELL, Bentley's, Madison-square, New-York.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS organist, by a professor of music, in some church, either in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 4,599 New-York Post-Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.
They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' SCHOOL,
No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 673 Broadway, corner 16th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years of age a year $60; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $125 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

ELM-PARK INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—A first-class school and cheerful home for boys, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. RICHARDS and son, JAMES RICHARDS, A. B., late of Princeton College, New-Jersey, teacher of languages, mathematics and book-keeping. French taught by a Parisian gentleman. The arrangements for sleeping, eating, exercise and bathing are complete. Terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or at the law office of R. A. Watkinson, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE WOLCOTT INSTITUTE—LITCHFIELD CONN.—The Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, M. A., Rector. The pupils are members of the Rector's family and subjected to parental discipline; are faithfully taught and enjoy the comforts of a home. Send to the rector for circulars, &c., and refer to the patrons for testimonials. Winter session commences Nov. 3. The rector accompanies the pupils from and to New-York.

A LADY, RESIDING IN A CENTRAL LOCALITY of South Brooklyn, whose afternoons are disengaged, wishes to meet with a lady, or ladies, who would require her services as instructress in modern English French literature, writing, &c. Any lady whose education has been neglected, will meet with an efficient teacher and perfect privacy, by addressing R., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway. Principals will find the Institute the best medium for obtaining teachers and pupils. School circulars supplied to parents gratuitously. Teachers wishing employment please send their address. Wanted a graduate of the Normal School, also two governesses, to go to Texas and Mississippi.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A GRADUATE OF TRINITY COLLEGE, Dublin, who obtained high honors in Classics and Mathematics, and has been successfully engaged for nine years, in England, in preparing pupils for honors at the Universities, would receive a few select pupils preparing for university or college examinations. Address Mr. STEVENSON, No. 257 4th-av., near 20th-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The 43d semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 68 Cedar-st.; S. P. YORK, Esq., No. 57 Liberty st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st., will send their omnibus for small boys, if requested by letter or personal application, to any part of the City.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1.
Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or by application to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic, Nos. 18 and 20 4th-av. J. G. HUBBS, (15 years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School,) Rector. Boarders only $65; bookkeepers $25.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st. up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WARRING & BISBEE, (successors to Charles Bartlett,) Principals. Lads are received and prepared for business or College. Catalogues sent on application. Winter term commences Nov. 3.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Nyack, on the Hudson. This first-class seminary for young ladies, will be reopened Nov. 1. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Stamford, Conn., Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars, address the Principal.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS—FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from plaster casts and from Nature, at Professor S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 782 Broadway.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Thorough, efficient and under the best influences. Few pupils, and particular attention given to each. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $225 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address
Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN OR vicinity, by a lady, qualified to instruct thoroughly in English, and in French and Music—a situation, as Teacher, in a private family. Advertiser's terms are moderate; or board for a lad of 13 would be considered as partly equivalent. Address GOVERNESS, at Mrs. Townsend's School, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES as visiting teacher at convenient hours in the afternoon and on Saturday, to young ladies who may wish to continue their English or classical studies. Applications for references or arrangements may be made by mail, or at No. 81 East 16th-st. J. H. TYNG, A. M.

A PARISIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of the University of Paris, and experienced in teaching, but not very conversant with English, wishes a situation as tutor in a private family; no objection to go in the country. Best of references. Address, or apply to L. G., No. 30 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GOVERNESS, by a lady competent to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, also in French and music; has no objection to the country; salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address M. R. T., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN INSTRUCTRESS, thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches to a young lady. An American or English lady preferred. Address, with reference, L. A. B., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A LADY AND HER TWO DAUGHTERS wish a room and bedroom, for which would be given instruction in French and music, and the use of a fine piano; would take charge of a house. Address E. N., Brooklyn Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED INSTRUCTOR DESIRES a situation in a private family, to teach French, German, Latin, Greek, Music and English branches. Best City references given. Address A. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED TEACHER OF Latin, Greek, Mathematics, German, &c., offers his services upon moderate terms. Will give references to families where at present engaged. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO GO TO FLORIDA (lady preferred) to teach the children of a small family (only four) in the English branches and music, or the branches alone. Salary $150 a year and found. Apply at No. 183 Reade-st.

WANTED.—A LADY EXPERIENCED IN THE thorough teaching of the English branches, wishes to instruct a few pupils at their own residences. Address TEACHER, bookstore, No. 152 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS, A SITUATION IN a family. Will teach music, drawing and French. Also, the usual English branches. No objections to go South. Apply, from 10 till 5, at No. 40 Morton-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A PRIVATE family, in a large town in the country, to give thorough instruction in the usual English branches, French and music. Apply for one week at No. 14 West 35th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF classics and mathematics is ready for a new engagement. Address TEACHER, Girard House, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMIES.—New classes are constantly forming at Halsey's building, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and Metropolitan Hall, No. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. A grand *soirée* will be given at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY evening, Nov. 9. Wallace's band will attend.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer,
This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DENINGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT, FURNISHED rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be had with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms, $8 to $12 for two persons.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE house, to gentlemen or to a family without children, a parlor on first floor, with one or two bedrooms communicating by private staircase. References required. Apply at No. 106 2d-av., convenient to 8th-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentleman, can have pleasant furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 4th, facing Washington Park.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with good board, in a private family, in a delightful location, at No. 309 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine house in a genteel neighborhood, would let a few finely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 Albion-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 16 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 136 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, or with a widow lady, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. East side of Broadway, near Union-square, preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 1,869 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMEN AND lady, two children and nurse, in the upper part of the City. Sitting and two bedrooms required. Private family preferred. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, Box No. 413 Post-Office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED BY A gentleman, in some pleasant neighborhood, between 4th and 25th sts.; a parlor and bedroom, or a large room with closets required, with gas, Croton water, &c. Address, stating terms, S. W., Box No. 1,815 Post Office.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC (AN AMERICAN) wishes to find a small furnished or unfurnished room, without board, in some family in Brooklyn, where instruction in music would be an equivalent for the room. The highest references as to character and competency will be cheerfully given. Address GLUCK, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home for the Winter, can have a large nicely-furnished parlor, with grate, for $5 per week; or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 4th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

A FEW HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, may be had on reasonable terms in a small private family without children. The comforts of a home can be had by those with good reference, at No. 55 West 25th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR the Winter, without board, by a young man of undoubted character, in a private family, for $2 per week; will pay every week in advance. Address A. R., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, separately or together, with or without board, in a neatly-furnished house, having every modern convenience. Location No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can obtain board in a small private family in Douglas-st., South Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Address S. E. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

AT NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR the principal hotels, large, pleasant rooms on 2d and 3d floors, front, in suites and single, with conveniences of fire, bath, gas, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate. References required.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a desirable location, and convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c. No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board; also, two rooms on fourth floor, of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. They have every convenience for a family or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av. Locality unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in West 21st-st. References required. Address Box No. 1,540, Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY (A THOROUGH BERTINI) wants board in this City or Brooklyn, where she can teach the piano as compensation. Address, for two days, S. M. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—Wishes board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS—NEW and second-hand, for sale or for rent at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. A superior rosewood piano, full round corners, pearl keys, diagonal scale; cost $375 nine months since, will be sold for $225 and warranted. A rosewood piano, nearly new, for $125. Two melodeons, $30 each, in good order.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS, OF SUPERIOR make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS OF VARIOUS styles, to let or sold on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, &C., AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,

Anvils,	Pocket Knives,
Shovels,	Double-barrel Guns,
Drilling Machines,	Locks and Padlocks,
Table Cutlery,	Augers.

Also, a large assortment of heavy and shelf goods. dozen fancy soap, in boxes. invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, at 11 o'clock. dozen Sargent & Foster's apple parers. Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,

FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M. at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. regular weekly sale of household furniture, mahogany bureaus, tables, chairs, sofas, three extension mattresses, feather beds, carpets, matting, oil-cloths, stoves, seven boxes tea, &c., &c., &c. Also, one with organ attachment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st., running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris connected with the glass-house. The cutting- ample dimensions and is worked by a steam- The store and packing-rooms are spacious and contain all the accommodations necessary for of the largest class. The premises derive title from the associates of the Jersey Company situation is convenient to the Ferry. The Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are previous to Dec. 30, 1858, and the amount on the property is about $400. The water-rent on the is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Railroad Company have petitioned the New- Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey, and it is thought that in such an event this would be wanted for the Company's dépôt. The attention of capitalists is directed to this the property is constantly increasing in value, investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal title indisputable. For lithographic maps and hand- containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 3d and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atella and The Hunter and Leopard, Home and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ and His Disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated china vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bohemian glass-ware, magnificently cut and engraved wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, coffee sets, castors, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost.

Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Fecter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALES Rooms No. 13 Park row. MONDAY and TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Nov. 8 and 9, commencing each day, at o'clock, Autograph Letters, Documents and Curiosities, collection of a connoisseur, formed during the last years, with much care and expense, both in this country and in Europe. It includes original letters and documents of much interest and value, independent of their in as autographs. It also includes about 1,000 Portraits, many of which are proofs on India paper—some of them very scarce and procured at a high cost. All the are in good order and neatly mounted (by the only) on quarto paper of uniform size—the portraits being attached and each autograph on a separate . The collection also includes many curious documents relating to this country, &c. Such a collection could hardly be obtained again at any cost.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gilt frame pier-glasses, book-cases, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, damask and silk window curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands to match, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c.; together with a large assortment of new furniture to be sold to pay advances. Dealers and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy of attention. Goods can be boxed and shipped from the premises. Catalogues ready.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—$12,000.—WE DIRECT THE attention of housekeepers and others in want, to the large and extensive sale of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, to take place THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—the whole forming the largest and best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season, being the entire contents of a four-story house, which cost upwards of $12,000. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware,) an invoice of German : One case German brushes, assorted; 60 dozen American shoe and scrubbing brushes, 50 gross table , 29 casks wrought nails, 8 and 10; 900 cedar pails, axe helves, an invoice of plated and Britannia spoons, &c.; 2,000 rolls wall paper, 100 drinking , 300 pairs carvers, &c. Damaged Goods—A large lot damaged hardware, saved from the late fire in the ery.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE DOCK AND WATER PRIVILEGES—PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE A CON—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on DAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable wharf at the foot of 91st-st., between Avenue A and the East River, embracing a front 4 inches. There is a bulkhead of 195 feet 9 which the river trade of Yorkville and neighborhood is transacted. The eddies of Hell-gate Sound the safest and best dock property up town. The prises 10 lots and 15-100. Terms easy. Title perfect at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at —Curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Geography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.

CONSTABLE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising boxes French flowers, 13 pair cassimere pants, scissors, laces, gimps muslins, calicoes, and general assortment of fancy goods. Also, 1 Porter's 8-shooter rifle, 1 5-barrel pistol, 1 Harper's Ferry 1 2d top wagon, 1 Boston chaise, &c.

A. HORTON, Constable.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property. BROADWAY—8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 132d and 138th sts., grade good, location commanding and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF JEWELRY TO THE TRADE—By E.&F.H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., jewelry, in lots to suit the trade, by order of the executors, consisting in part of gold watches, rings, gold cameo, painted pins and ear-rings, vest-chains, hooks, sleeve-buttons, studs, vest buttons, &c., to be sold without reserve, in lots to suit, to the trade only. cash.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON FRIDAY, 5TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., thorough-bred Arabian Stallion, dark gray, long 15 hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and a magnificent horse. Is out of the celebrated mare *Sky Scraper*, by one of the elegant stallions presented by the Emperor of Morocco to President Pierce.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and Board of Brokers. THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Hammersley-st., assignee's sale; the stock of a piano-forte tool maker, consisting of iron planes, drill stocks, turning hammers, do. lathes, and sundry machines and tools, without any reserve.

HERTS & MOSS, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CIGARS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising about 500,000 German, Havana and Domestic cigars, in one-quarter, one-half and one-tenth boxes, in quantity. Sale positive, without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ See catalogue.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION On FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 -st., comprising a well-selected assortment of Winter-blooming plants, viz., azaleas, camelias, ericas, chrysanthemums, &c., &c., from J. E. RAUCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I. Sale positive, without reserve.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a general assortment of choice Winter-blooming plants, viz.: Azaleas, Camellias, Lycopodiums, Chinese Primroses, Acacias, &c., from LOUIS MENAND, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.

A. BUTTERFIELD will sell on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at the private residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of

Parlor Suites, Etageres, Turkish and Reception Chairs, Piano-Forte, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Carpets, Clocks, Vases, Bookcases, Centre Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Sofas, Rockers, &c., Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Dining Table, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated Ware, And many articles too numerous to mention. Sale at 10½ o'clock. For Further particulars, see *Herald*.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., two mahogany billiard tables, with marble beds and Phelan's patent combination cushions; in perfect order and nearly new, with balls, cues, &c., complete, by order of the mortgagee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer, Store No. 463 Canal-st.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4, at 2 o'clock, at No. 42 Watts-st., near the corner of Hudson and Canal sts., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, straw and hair mattresses, looking-glasses, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding; stoves, chairs, sofas, &c.; also, the kitchen furniture. The house to be let.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a long tail, thorough-bred Morgan mare, raised at East Corinth, Vt., 15 hands high, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot inside of three minutes without training.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON FRIDAY, 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a long-tail sorrel mare, 15½ hands high, 8 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way. Also, top-wagon and single harness.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS

Purchased and for sale by

SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE IN FISHKILL village, now occupied as a Female Seminary, and formerly as a public house. The executors of the estate of the late C. C. Van Wyck, wishing to settle the same, will sell this property at a low price. It is at present occupied by the Rev. C. Ackerman with a flourishing female school, the building, situation and grounds being well calculated for that purpose; or it can be put to its original use as a public house, and during the Summer months can be filled with boarders from the City, having been so used by the present occupant during the Summer vacation of his school, and also by former occupants. Sufficient grounds will be included for a fine lawn and garden. Terms of payment easy. Reference to the office of the *Christian Intelligencer*, No. 103 Fulton-st.

JOHN C. VAN WYCK, CHAS. VAN WYCK, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 2d-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about ten acres, most eligibly situated, within three miles of the Exchange, commanding a splendid view of New-York Bay, and for beauty of location, healthiness, and prospective improvement in value, not to be equalled by any similar piece of property in the neighborhood of New-York; and if laid out into lots would probably bring double the price required within twelve months. For cash this property will be parted with at a decided bargain. For particulars, apply to J. B., Box No. 1,334 Post-Office, New-York.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling-house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

FOUR BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS—All new, situated on the eastern slope of Murray Hill, model arrangements for economy and convenience—modern improvements. Offered at a great bargain for cash, or exchange for first-class paper or groceries. Inquire of CHARLES BURTON, Crook's Hotel, Chatham-st., New-York, owner, who will leave the City in a few days and withdraw the property from market.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable property, beautifully situated in Westchester County, six miles from New-York, accessible hourly; house 46x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres—grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, No. 116 4th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, an excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1858; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 9 FULL LOTS ON THE south side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Very desirable for immediate improvement. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 46 COLUMBIA-st. The owner would like to board in the house. Two minutes' walk from Fulton-ferry, opposite Middagh-st., Brooklyn Heights. Apply at the above.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from dépôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

WALL-STREET OFFICES TO LET.—TWO fine large offices on second floor, possession immediately, at No. 11 Wall st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson-sts. Circulars sent on application.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM.—EVERYTHING LOOKS BETTER. The boy is out of danger; you are expected to return without loss of time. JOHN.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt rheum, erisipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, tan. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative dresses, beautifies, darkens, cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced to 25 cents each, at No. 100 Fulton-st.; Nos. 305, 539, and 862 Broadway; and No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.—A meeting of Bondholders of the so-called second mortgage will be held at the office of L. H. Meyer, No. 76 Beaver-st., on SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 3 P. M. Parties interested are requested to attend.

PAST-DUE COLLECTIONS.

JOHNSTON & McDOWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Louisville, Ky.,

Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.—Duncan, Sherman & Co., Hewitt & Co., and Thompson Brothers.

Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London,
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE BUTLER,
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
Galveston, Texas.

Notes, Drafts or Accounts collected throughout the State of Texas, and remittances promptly made.

REFERENCES—New-York—Moses Taylor & Co., J. H. Brower & Co., W. G. Lane & Co., Henry Sneiden & Co., Neilson, Wardwell & Co., I. H. Frothingham, Esq., J. D. Scott & Co., Brewer & Caldwell, Ritter, Phelps & Co. Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	JOHN B. DUNHAM,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	SAMUEL UTTER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

GROCERS' BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 3, 1858.—The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of this Bank:

EDWARD WILLIS,	JAS. M. MOTLEY,
EDWARD ROWE,	WILLIAM BINNS,
CHAS. DENISON,	ALBERT STURSBERG,
B. F. BEEKMAN,	JAS. E. BRUSH,
A. L. SAYRE,	WILLIAM B. PUTNAM,
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE,	JOS. W. MEEKS,
CHAUNCEY ST. JOHN.	

EDWARD WILLIS, Esq., has been elected President in place of CHAS. DENISON, Esq., who declined a re-election. S. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Comptroller of the State of New-York to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that they will attend for the purpose at the office of said Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., (under the Continental Bank,) until the 8th day of November next, from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., each day.

ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST,
W. T. HOOKER,
RALPH MEAD,
HERMAN MARCUSE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., on Wednesday, 27th inst., and will remain open until the whole of the capital stock of $150,000 shall be subscribed.

D. B. KEELER, E. D. BROWN, E. S. WALTON, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—New-York, Oct. 23, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that this Company is prepared to pay all its obligations now due, on demand. Holders of the same are requested to present them without delay.

J. N. PERKINS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the bonds of this Company will present for payment the interest warrants, due Nov. 1, 1858, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court,) New-York City.

THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK have declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of November. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS, GROCERS' and iron paper wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.) Collections made throughout the United States and Canada.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

TEXAS FUNDS WANTED.—NOTES OR drafts payable in Galveston or Houston. Apply to GEO. BUTLER, at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ANY ONE TO engage in a well-established and profitable business; the clear profit for October was over $400, as will be shown; it need never be less. The present proprietor being desirous of retiring, will dispose of his establishment. The like chance will probably never occur for a young man to engage in business. The business is dealing in Photographic and Daguerreotype Goods, is easily acquired, has a good run of custom, and at least $50,000 worth can be sold in one year. The amount of capital required is from $3,000 to $5,000, which may be in cash or good unincumbered real estate. Address S. D. H., Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office.

$300.—A GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, with this amount, will be taken partner in a first-class grocery store, well established and will pay $3,000 a year. No further capital required, as the owner will furnish $3,000 worth of stock. Apply immediately at No. 18 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

TO LITERARY MEN.—FOR SALE—HALF INterest in one of the most popular Monthlies of the day. To a young man with a capital of $2,500 the opportunity is a rare one. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED — A GOOD IMPROVED PROPERTY, worth $7,000 to $10,000, in this City, in exchange for a valuable stock of clothing, in good order. Apply, immediately, to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—THE DAY OF SAILING OF THE steamer PACIFIC from this port to Galway having been changed by direction of the owners, she will not leave until MONDAY, Nov. 8.

American Express Company, Agents.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE,
VIA NICARAGUA.
American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company,
Proprietors.
REDUCED FARES.

The splendid steamship WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain HENRY CHURCHILL, having been fitted up expressly for the California trade, by the Nicaragua Route, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, New-York,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M.,

carrying passengers, mails and freight to San Juan del Norte, to connect at San Juan del Sur with the well-known and commodious steamship

HERMANN,
Captain CAVENDY,
For San Francisco, California.

These steamships offer unsurpassed accommodations for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Isthmus Route is thoroughly repaired and in good order, and the country healthy.

For passage and freight, apply only at the office of the Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship

NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE.

LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 113 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S

CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship

WALTER LORD,

PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The clipper ship IVANHOE, Capt. LANE, is now receiving the last of her cargo at Pier No. 21, East River, Fulton Ferry, and will take freight this week until full. The IVANHOE is perfectly ventilated, insures at the lowest rates, and commanded by Captain LANE, formerly of the *Sweepstakes*, (made the passage in 93 days.) Shippers can rely on proper care of their goods and a quick run.

For freight, on favorable terms, apply to

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William st.

Agents at San Francisco—Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO. Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale. Collections made in California and Oregon.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:

INDIAN EMPIRE....E. COURTENAY......Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC..........WM. C. THOMPSON....Monday, Nov. 8

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $50; Third Class, $30.

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.

For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.

New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER GOLD MINES, DIRECT.

FOX LINE.

The elegant A 1 clipper-ship
GRAY FEATHER,
1,000 tons burden,

will positively be the first vessel to sail for the above. This elegant vessel has made the quickest passages on record, and her accommodations are of the first order. Everything will be done to make passengers comfortable and feel at home. No delay will occur in getting this vessel off, as the freight is engaged, and room remains but for few passengers.

KINDNESS AND COMFORT GUARANTEED.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

Steerage	$75
Second cabin saloon	100
Deck cabin forward house	125
First cabin saloon	150

Passengers found with everything except wines and liquors. Immediate application for passage must be made, as a limited number of berths remain.

L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st., or on board, Pier No. 6 North River.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE, having superior state-rooms, will sail from Philadelphia for Charleston on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M. The steamship STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above, for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. HERON, JR., Agent, No. 328 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

STEAM TO JAMAICA.—THE SPLENDID AND powerful steamer WASHINGTON, 2,000 tons, Captain H. CHURCHILL, will leave for Greytown (San Juan del Norte) on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, touching, to land passengers only, at Kingston, Jamaica. For passage, apply only to JOHN P. YELVERTON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

First-class Cabin Passage, $15.

Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Freight on Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Freight on Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.

The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
Captain BERRY,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala.	$	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	23	Jacksonville, Fla.	20
Augusta, Ga.	23	Palatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The JAS. ADGER will succeed on Wednesday, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 24.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Sept. 20, 1858:

Trains leave the depot corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave depot corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A.M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. Dover Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations above Williams Bridge.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers take at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains from New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant-Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 8 A. M.; 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank 3½; Syosset, 4½; Hempstead, 5½; Jamaica, 6½ P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M., from Peck-slip, arriving in time for all the morning trains. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATILINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, E.R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight taken at low prices.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER MATAMORA every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from foot of Jay-st. at 7 A. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish

Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joint or coupling. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet at room No. 8, City Hall, on MONDAY next, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the propriety of recommending an alteration in the grade of the 8th-av., between 59th and 125th sts. All persons interested in the above measure are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

THOMAS McSPEDON, JOHN J. BRADLEY, JAMES DAVIS, } Committee on Roads.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., is this day dissolved. CHARLES BURRALL HOFFMAN is alone authorized to use and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
MALCOLM CAMPBELL,
J. S. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the name of HOFFMAN & CO., as Bankers and dealers in Bullion and Specie, and will continue to occupy the offices of the late firm of HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phenix Bank Building.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN,
J. S. CRONISE,
JOHN GELSTON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A note drawn by ourselves to our own order, dated 9th months 20th, at 8 months, for $251 63, which was mailed in Philadelphia Oct. 15, under cover, to Frese & Wittichen, New-York, has miscarried, all persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same.

SHARPLEY BROTHERS.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 23d ULTIMO, two letters, one addressed GEO W. WARREN, BARRY & CO., Boston, Mass., and containing their note, dated Boston, Sept. 21, 1858, at 4 months, for $703 79, and payable to their own order; the other, addressed THOMAS J. HOMER, Boston, Mass., and containing City Bank of Boston's draft, at sight, on Manhattan Company, New-York, for $738; also BROWNLEE, HOMER & CO.'S note, dated Boston, Aug. 24, at 8 months, for $671 85, and payable to their own order. Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same.

WM. LOTTIMER & CO.,
No. 23 Park-place.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 81 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including nesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, TON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; it treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND Dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by DAVY'S ERVALENTA CRACKERS, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from "Warton's Original Genuine Ervalenta." Their effect in speedily restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition astonishes all classes of unbelievers. Certificates and references of the most respectable and unanswerable character. Not a particle of a drug or medicine in the composition of these crackers, and their beneficent operation guaranteed as represented, or the purchase money returned. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his Cracker Bakery, No. 219 Forsyth-st. Price 30 cents per pound. Will keep for years in any climate. None genuine but those stamped "Davy's." ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by C. G. GREEN, southeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circular sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices 52 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box No. 869 Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS
THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against LEROY W. FAIRCHILD, HARVEY F. WILLIAMSON and ELIZA JANE, his wife, JOHN LEFFERTS, GEORGE BARNES, JABEZ W. LYMAN, HARVEY SPENCER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, JOHN C. WESTERVELT and ORRIN S. TITUS, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 25, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's Office on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1858.—Dated Oct. 6, 1858.

C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o7-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated May 26, 1858.

SARAH STEELE, WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.

my26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

WM. OOTHOUT, HENRY OOTHOUT, } Ex'rs.

au19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG, late of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1858.

CLARKSON N. POTTER,
o14-law6mTh Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 3 Morris-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

au19-law6mTh* THOS. BYRNES, Administrator.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE GREAT FAT Cattle Exhibition, in consequence of the destruction of the Crystal Palace, will be held at the New-York Tattersalls, 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., New-York, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December, 1858.

Premium lists can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. LEWIS G. MORRIS, Ch'n.

AT EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail attended, and specimens sent on application.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 2.

[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s, '60	102⅜	150	Hud. River R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. 6s, '90	94	50	do.....b[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	95⅝	200	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. St. 6s	88⅝	10	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	89	10	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Car. State 6s	99	100	do.....b[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cal. St. 7s, new B.	90¼	125	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ind. St. 2½	61	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brook. C. W. Ln.	101¼	600	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. RR. 6s	91	500	do.....s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie RR. Bs. '75	38½	500	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. R. RR. 2d M.	92¼	300	do.....s30	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	73	300	Mich. Cen. R.R.....s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	94	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	95	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	LaC.&M.l.g.b.s30	27½	18	M.So.&N.Ind.R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	27¾	100	do.....s10	23⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]&W. 3d mt. bs	52½	50	do	23⅝
[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	95	50	M.S.&N.Ia.Gtd.stk.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	91	300	do	53
[illegible]	[illegible]tropolitan Bank	110¼	180	Ill. Central RR	85
[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	82½	50	do.....b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Ex. Bank	106¼	100	do.....b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	106½	50	do.....s10	85
[illegible]	Farm. L. & Tr. Co.	58	100	do.....s60	84¾
[illegible]	[illegible] & Hud. Can. Co	98	100	do.....s15	84¾
[illegible]	do	97½	170	Gal. & Chi. RR	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	97¼	200	do.....b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	97	234	do	78
[illegible]	[illegible]nn. Coal Co.....b60	77	200	do.....s60	78
[illegible]	do.....at60d	77½	100	do.....s30	78
[illegible]	do.....s60	77	25	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	77¾	550	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	79	25	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Y. Cen. R. R.	84¼	200	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.....s30	84¼	200	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.....b30	84½	250	do.....s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	[illegible]	10	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$[illegible]	Mis. State 6s	89	200	Har. R. R. Pref.	27
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	95½	100	Reading R. R.....s60	51¼
1,000	[illegible] R.R. 1st m. ex i.	88	50	Mich. Cen. R. R. b10	56¼
1,000	M.&M. 2d. m. 10 B.	68	25	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23⅞
25	Pa. Coal Co	78½	100	Mich.S.&N.I. G'd S.	53¼
[illegible]	Pacific Mail S. Co.	106¼	100	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	78½
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅝	100	do	78⅝
[illegible]	do	84⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R. b10	33¾
[illegible]	do.....b30	84¾	100	do	33¾
[illegible]	do	84⅝	150	Chi. & R.I. R.R.	66¾
[illegible]	do.....s30	84½	250	do	66⅝
[illegible]	Erie R. R.....b60	16¼	35	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	16½
[illegible]	do	16¾	50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	97
[illegible]	do.....b30	16¾	50	do	97½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$[illegible]	Chic. City 6s	86	8,000	Mem. City 6s	70
[illegible]	Chi., St. P. & F. du Lac 8s	16	20	Ocean Bank	95½
[illegible]	La C & M. R. 7 p c	27½	15	Bank of Commerce	103½
[illegible]	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	24	40	Bank of New-York	110
[illegible]	Ohio Co., Va., 6s	40	10	Gebhard Fire I. Co.	94½
[illegible]	Quincy C., Ill., 8s	62	18	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	105½
[illegible]	Mil. & Hor. R. 8s	55	95	La Cr. & Mil. R.	4½
[illegible]	T. H. & Al. R. 10s	27½	10	Nassau Bank	101
[illegible]	Mac. & Miss. R. 8s	43½	10	Continental Bank	100½
[illegible]	La Cr. & M. R. 7s	27	20	Mec. & Trad. F. I. Co.	140½
[illegible]	Sun M. I. S. of '55	55½	20	Goodhue Ins. Co.	94½
430	do '56	55	5	New-World Ins. Co.	96½
			10	American Ex. Co.	96

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3—P. M.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign trade at the port of New-York, for the month of October were completed this afternoon. They present the Import Entries of the month as follows:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$9,234,470
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,157,678
Free Goods	2,061,468
Total entered	$13,453,616
Against October, 1857	11,930,674
Increase in October, 1858	$1,522,942

The amount of goods of the previous Importation, withdrawn from the Bonded Warehouse, is $2,462,425. There were also entered, during the month, foreign gold and silver of the value of $80,368; same month last year the foreign specie entered was $2,505,193.

The Exports for the month of October from the port of New-York were:

In Domestic Produce		$5,233,363
Foreign reëxported		520,248
Gold and Silver		3,028,405
Total		$8,782,016
Against October, 1857:		
In Produce	$6,491,529	
Foreign reëxported	1,018,492	
Specie	297,209	—$7,807,230
Increase of all Exports in October, 1858		$974,786

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	7,796,000		18,120,000
February	8,969,000		24,501,000
March	11,453,000		20,074,000
April	10,644,000		20,279,000
May	11,130,000		17,634,000
June	10,014,000		14,969,000
July	18,469,000		35,295,000
August	19,556,000		19,979,000
September	15,335,000		16,042,000
October	13,454,000		11,931,000
Total 10 months	$126,820,000		$198,824,000
Foreign Specie	2,110,000		9,183,000
Increase in all imports, 1858			$79,077,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,208,000		4,544,000
February	3,710,000		5,399,000
March	4,503,000		7,904,000
April	5,513,000		5,162,000
May	4,263,000		6,047,000
June	6,383,000		5,395,000
July	4,772,000		4,274,000
August	4,660,000		4,289,000
September	3,522,000		4,219,000
October	5,233,000		6,492,000
Total 10 months	$46,767,000		$53,725,000
Foreign reëxported	4,632,000		8,250,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
January	4,746,000		1,308,000
February	3,747,000		1,832,000
March	836,000		2,175,000
April	646,000		3,555,000
May	1,791,000		5,789,000
June	594,000		7,939,000
July	2,801,000		3,628,000
August	2,202,000		6,272,000
September	3,240,000		990,000
October	3,028,000		297,000
Total 10 months	$23,631,000		$33,785,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK RECAPITULATED.

	1857	vs.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$46,767,000		$53,725,000
Foreign reëxported	4,632,000		8,250,000
Specie	23,631,000		33,785,000
Total all, 10 months	$75,030,000		$95,760,000
Decrease in all exports, 1858			20,730,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1858	vs.	1857.
January	1,641,474		4,537,378
February	2,063,784		5,117,250
March	2,213,452		3,752,184
April	1,736,510		3,301,607
May	1,748,227		1,907,289
June	1,685,663		677,811
July	3,387,305		6,987,019
August	3,545,118		3,946,830
September	2,672,935		2,249,082
October	2,054,834		867,534
Total 10 months	$22,749,302		$33,343,884
Decrease in Customs Revenue, 1858			10,594,582

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1858. From Jan. 1.		1857. From Jan. 1.	
Jan. 16	$1,607,440	Jan. 13	$1,269,177
Jan. 27	1,555,772	Jan. 28	1,168,510
Feb. 11	1,348,507	Feb. 14	1,096,540
Feb. 27	1,680,429	Feb. 27	1,260,136
March [illegible]	1,279,134	March 17	1,004,956
March [illegible]	1,403,040	March 28	1,137,128
April 13	1,352,912	April 14	1,229,238
April 27	1,406,365	April 29	1,480,060
May 13	1,015,360	May 15	1,707,527
May 29	1,575,991	May 28	1,658,082
June 12	1,446,175	June 16	1,930,376
June 27	1,799,502	June 29	1,852,868
July 14	1,401,712	July 12	1,521,676
July 27	1,663,817	July 27	1,458,043
Aug. 12	1,327,286	Aug. 12	1,241,055
Aug. 27	1,424,074	Sep. 3	1,593,557
Sept. 11	1,696,629	Oct. 4	1,268,734
Sept. 28	1,320,000	Oct. [illegible]	1,664,200
Oct. [illegible]	1,322,095	Total, 10 mos.	$25,550,843
Oct. 28	1,472,279		
Total, 10 mos.	$[illegible]0,140,0[illegible]		
Increased receipts from California			$4,589,188
Decreased receipts from abroad			7,073,000

There is an easier or more quiet tone to the market for money, to-day, and at the partial advance in rates, noticed yesterday, the supply is quite free, and lenders rather disposed to increase their lines, both on mercantile paper and demand loans. The Discount Brokers are passing bills running into next Spring at 5@5½ ℘ cent., and short acceptances at 4@4½ ℘ cent. The Stock Brokers, of well-established credit, still get money at from 3 to 4 ℘ cent., though the inside figure is, perhaps, less common than last week. Loans, on Stock collateral, with the condition of 5 or 10 days' notice from the lender, or to remain 30@60 days, are made at from 4 to 4½ ℘ cent. The Exchange Market is quiet after the closing of the Boston steamer's mail of yesterday. Merchant bills on England range 108¾@109¼ ℘ cent. The Government Sub-Treasury, to-day, transfers $200,000 in gold to go by express to the Department at Washington. The additional Gold remittances from Bank to the South and Southwest are not important to-day. The amounts reported yes-[illegible] Sub-Treasury [illegible] were $158,390; disbursements, (including above transfer to Washington,) $447,[illegible]; balance, this afternoon, $8,413,424.

There is an improved demand for Stocks to-day. The sellers for the *Bear* demand are less disposed to meet the market except on advance, and the speculators on the other side move with more confidence toward a fresh advance in prices. This remark applies more particularly to New-York Central and the Railway Stocks which usually sympathize with the fluctuations in this leading security. About 5,000 shares were taken in the forenoon at 84½@⅝@¾, (mostly at 84¾ ℘ cent. at the Board,) and further sales were made on the Street at 84⅞ ℘ cent. The Western Roads and Reading were steady at the early Board, though a glance at the printed list will show that buyers and sellers are wider apart in their views than last week, when the actual business was much larger on nearly all descriptions. Hudson River, Harlem and Erie shares were also steady, and Panama and Pacific Mail quite firm. In State Stocks there were actual sellers in the forenoon of Tennessees at 94, and Missouris at 88⅞@89. The latter were taken with freedom by a leading jobber, who subsequently resold at his own counter at a brokerage advance. There is a renewed inquiry at private sale for several of the State Securities, now ranging below par. In Railway Bonds the business was confined to Erie Sinking Funds, which are wanted at 36½ ℘ cent. LaCrosse Land Grants at 27⅞, and a few Illinois Centrals at 95 ℘ cent.

At the Second Board this afternoon, the demand for New-York Central continued at 84⅝@84¾@84⅞ ℘ cent., finally closing at 84¾ ℘ cent. In other shares the transactions were light, Galena, on the printed sales, 78½@⅝, and Rock Island 66¾@⅝, but both subsequently closed ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent. lower. State Stocks, and Panama and Pacific shares, all steady; Missouris 89 ℘ cent.

The matters in dispute between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company and the Associates, growing out of the contract for the completion of the Road, have been fully and finally adjusted, by the following agreement:

1. The Company to assume the settlement of all outstanding claims, and the Associates to be released from all responsibility therefor.

2. The Associates to return ($258,000) two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars of construction bonds, canceled, in lieu of the same amount of second-mortgage bonds not exchanged, to return to the Company the coupons of the first-mortgage bonds held by them to the 1st of January, 1858, inclusive; also, the coupons (if any) on the construction bonds, to the 1st of September, 1857, inclusive; also, the coupons (if any) on the income bonds to the 1st of November, 1857, inclusive.

3. The Associates to return an amount of income bonds equal to the scrip certificates already issued; also, ($130,000) one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of the same bonds, (for cancellation,) to meet the outstanding floating debt.

4. The Company to acknowledge a final balance of ($360,000) three hundred and sixty thousand dollars due the Associates as cash, 1st September, 1858, being in full settlement of all demands and accounts of each against the other under the contract.

JAMES P. KILBREATH, recntly appointed Receiver of the assets of the Ohio Life and Trust Company by Judge LEAVITT, of the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, made his first report Monday morning through N. C. MCLEAN, Esq., and asked that an order might be issued, demanding that the parties, therein mentioned, defendants in the case of Bell & Grant, *et al., vs.* The Trust Company—should give reason why they are not guilty of contempt of Court. Judge LEAVITT took the matter under advisement.

PITTSBURG BANKS—NOV. 1.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$271,761	$537,958	$1,595,472	$748,702
Exchange Bank	478,185	402,545	1,346,347	406,854
M. and M. Bank	161,537	159,162	816,360	241,521
Citizens' Bank	123,410	81,882	585,024	107,252
Mechanics' Bk.	120,490	114,379	600,635	130,779
Iron City Bank	160,950	82,391	547,906	171,673
Allegheny Bank	209,400	101,902	547,528	117,918
Nov. 1	$1,525,733	$1,479,219	$6,039,272	$1,924,699
Oct. 25	1,578,523	1,543,958	6,059,315	1,940,501

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.

SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

NOTICE.—Sales of Real Estate, whether at auction or otherwise, will not hereafter be reported in this paper unless the names of both buyers and sellers are given in full, except in special cases where there may be good reason for withholding them.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the resale of five lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, north corner of Fifty-fourth-street, together with four lots in the rear, on the north side of the same street, for $12,000. There is, on these lots, an average of at least 8 or 10 feet of rock. Buyer, C. G. HOWARD; seller, CHARLES G. HAVENS.

We learn from Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, that he has sold to Mr. CLARK (whether others are interested with him or not we cannot say) six lots on the east side of Fourth-avenue, north corner of One Hundred and Seventh-street, together with sixteen lots in the rear, on the north side of the same street, twenty two in all, for $250 per lot. If we remember rightly, the Harlem Railroad viaduct, across these low grounds, commences at about One Hundred and Fourth-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR in moderate demand; receipts large; sales 2,000 bbls. at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Some milling demand for prime; sales 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 32; 4,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 30@$1 32, and choice White Kentucky at $1 45; also, 5,000 bushels ordinary White Canada at $1 19. CORN firmer at a small advance in rates; sales 10,000 bushels Western Mixed at 68c. afloat. BARLEY quiet; prime samples inquired for and would bring good prices; sales 20,000 bushels at 95c.; very choice Canada West at 85c. for Yates County, and 80c.@85c. for four-rowed State. *Receipts* light, *Shipments*—17,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P.M.

A rain-storm has prevailed most of the day, restricting business at the docks, and the market is quiet for all descriptions of Grain. CANAL FREIGHTS dull—Flour, 32c.; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9½c. to New-York. No receipts by Lake, owing to the unavoidable wind. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 2,500 bushels Wheat; 6,200 bushels Corn; 2,300 bushels Barley; 8,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

COTTON—The sales of COTTON to-day add up 5,500 bales at 11⅛c. for Middling—the market closing with more buyers than sellers at this price. SUGAR advanced ⅛c. FLOUR closed with an advance of 12½c.; sales of Superfine at $5. CORN dull at 70c. Mess PORK buoyant, and advanced 25c.; sales at $17 75. Rio COFFEE firm at 10⅞c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand moderate to day, and market, if anything, a shade easier; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4@$4 25 for low grades of Wisconsin and Indiana; $4 37½@$4 50 for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian; $4 75@$5 for good to choice extra; $5 50 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels at 92c. for Milwaukee Club; 60c. for unsound Chicago Spring; $1 12½ for white Ohio; $1 18 for white Canadian. CORN in good demand and steady; sales 40,000 bushels at 60c. No sales of BARLEY or RYE. OATS selling at 46c. WHISKY nominal at 19½c.@20c. *Canal Freights*—43c. on Flour; 12c. on Wheat; 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts for the last 24 hours*—2,873 bbls. Flour; 10,632 bushels Wheat. *Canal Shipments*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 8,200 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT advanced 1c. CORN firm at 57c. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR unchanged; sales at $4 75@$5 for extra. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 18c. HOGS in good demand at $5 75; all offered at this rate were taken. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. Mess Pork $15 50.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in better demand, and 1c.@3c. higher; red $1 20@$1 24. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $17 50. BACON, sides 9½c., shoulders 7½c. LARD 11½c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR is in fair demand, at $4 87½@$5 for Ohio. WHEAT steady. CORN quiet; sales small, at yesterday's rates. WHISKY dull. BACON weaker, and selling at 7c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9½c. for Sides.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board.*—$24,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 94¼; $700 do., 94; $2,000 do., 94½; $200 City 6s, 100; $200 do., 104½; $500 City Railroad 6s, 100½; $1,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. 6s, 60½; $500 Pennsylvania R. R. 10 ℘ cent., 89; $2,000 Long Island R. R. 6s, 81½; $2,000 Reading 6s, '[illegible], 73½. $2,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '89, 96; $2,000 [illegible]

[illegible] Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104½; Philadelphia [illegible] 100½@101; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 100[illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, New, 105@105½; Pennsylvania [illegible] 89; Reading Railroad, 26¼@26⅜; Reading [illegible] '70, 82½@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; [illegible] Mort. 6s, '86, 73½@74; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 90½@91; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@50; Morris Canal Preferred, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69½@69¾; Schuylkill Navigation Imp. 6s, 70½@71½; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible], 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73@74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 49@51; Long Island, 11½@12½; Girard Bank, 11⅛@11¼; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51½@51¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¼@[illegible]; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, [illegible]; New Creek, ¼@[illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, ½@[illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. 8
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 20
FROM EUROPE.			
America	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 23
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 28
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 27
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 3
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5
Washington	New-York	San Juan	Nov. 6
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. 12
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Nov. 15
FOR HAVANA.			
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Nov. 12
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. 19

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—G. Davis, D. Vanderbeck, Mr. Blake, J. Grace, H. Iles, Robt. Daley, Geo. L. Holmes, J. L. Root, Capt. Edwards, Mr. Robinson, G. Vasmer, F. Schmeers, A. M. Groom, F. Masendorff, D. Morton, A. Allemong, Mrs. Allemong, B. Johnson, Jno. Phillips, Miss Masendorff, Miss E. Johnson, J. Smith, S. Burt, M. Sands, Miss E. Morgan, Mrs. M. Jamieson, G. M. Knight, J. F. Garrett, D. Baker, S. Daggett, H. Oartmann and lady, F. W. Oartmann, J. Oartmann, Miss M. Clinton, Miss L. West, Miss M. Cornell, Miss E. Martin, Miss F. Wheeler, Miss E. Elery, Miss J. James, Miss A. Rodgers, Miss E. Demorest, Miss O. Bond; Miss Smith, J. C. Schermerhorn, H. Faxon, Jr., D. D. Coleman, Mrs. H. Graydon, D. L. Douglass, Wm. Woodhead, Chas. A. Chichester, B. K. Wilson, J. J. Simpson, M. O. Carroll, and 75 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—William Shanklin, S. E. Mills, John Kearney, Daniel Strahey, Stephen R. King, J. W. Jones, A. Greenhorn, Mrs. A. G. H. Gaynor, Ogden P. Pell, Mrs. H. Lowe and child, J. Bristol, A. M. Maynard, George H. Fox, J. V. Roberts, J. Dixie, Mr. Hurster, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Stems and 2 children, Mrs. Epstem, Miss Bridget Kearney, Charles Willis, M. T. Miller, Miss R. Wilzinsky, Mrs. Herschberg, E. G. Hill, O. J. Higgins, G. W. Underwood, J. Dosier and lady, J. B. Fry, P. Bryson, A. G. McGoningle, Miss E. Allen, G. W. Pearey, James W. Farquier, and 26 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Star of the South, from Savannah—Miss Gordon, Mrs. Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ellis, J. B. Buchanan, A. C. Knowles, W. P. Reyburn, Andrew Mosely, David Peck, Geo. Briggs, A. T. Carpenter, Dr. Mauran, L. Lichenfield, C. W. Wygatt, A. C. Moultine and brother, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore, Otis D. Smith, W. J. Atkins, and 10 in the steerage.

In ship Isaac Bell, from London and Portsmouth—Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Fridge, Mr. Dickins.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 6 32 | Sun sets... 4 56 | Moon rises... 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY

Sandy Hook. 6 34 | Gov. Island. 7 23 | Hell Gate... 8 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlum; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Empire City, Griffin, Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships Grey Feather, Harford, San Francisco, S. H. Simson; Kossuth, Ballard, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, Antwerp, C. Grinnell.

Barks Thales, Jervey, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bro.; M. Bently, Bently, Sombrero, J. R. Dow; Alma, Baker, Charleston, Lawrence Giles.

Brigs Helen Mar, (Br.,) Card, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Winthrop, Bears, St. Martha, &c., Hendy & Everett.

Schooners Josephine, Labbe, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; S. S. Davis, Fisher, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Ocean Telegraph, Potter, San Francisco, J. J. Earle & Co.; W. C. Mershon, Cole, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Charlottetown, J. W. Lowden; Susan, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Naragansett, Hall, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Elvira, Allen, Bangor, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Quiver, (Br.,) Graham, St. Michael's, G. F. Bulley; S. B. Strong, Mott, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Brontes, Powers, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel L. Mitchill & Son. Nov. 1, 4:30 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Nashville; 6:30, with steamship Augusta.

Steamer Albany, Wells, Sag Harbor, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Isaac Bell, Johnston, London and Portsmouth Oct. 16, with mdse. and 24 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Oct. 25, lat. 45 11, lon. 43 37, was in co. with ship Saranac, of New-York. Oct. 28, lat. 42 46, lon. 57 49, fell in with the wreck of Br. bark Claude, of Shoreham, dismasted and water-logged; took from her the captain, mate and 4 seamen.

Ship Bavaria, Bailey, Havre Oct. 2, with mdse. and 194 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Oct. 25, lat. 43, lon. 57 encountered a furious gale from E. N. E., which compelled us to heave to; lost topsails, &c.; during the night the topgallantmasts were blown off, ship lying under bare poles; the gale continued without abating until the morning of the 27th. Capt. B. says it was the most severe gale he recollects of having seen during 35 years' experience; 29th, lat. 40, lon. 62 03, at 3 A. M., passed a vessel of 400 or 500 tons, with loss of mainmast and no sails set; supposed her abandoned, as we passed near enough to hear the chains rattle.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 20 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew, came to anchor on the Bar last evening, at 7 o'clock.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Oct. 16, with mdse. and 367 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark J. A. Lee, (of Boston,) Hall, Constantinople Sept. 5, passed Gibraltar Oct. 5, with mdse. to J. B. Sardy.

Bark Industry, (new,) Corno, Stockton, Me., 40 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Susan Emily, (of St. George,) from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston; put in for a harbor, and anchored in the lower Bay.

Brig Mary, (Br.,) Mahony, Hillsboro, N. B., 14 ds., with coal to W. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. J. W. Falklin, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Amelia, Sanborn, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Paran, Clark, 8 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Real, Wells, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mountain Eagle, Ames, Rockland.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Machias, with lumber.

Schr. Shylock, Hawes, Boston, for Albany.

Memoranda.

The ship Gray Feather, Capt. Vanseis, for San Francisco, cleared yesterday, and hauled out in the stream, where she awaits the first fair wind to sail. She has about one hundred passengers on board, and will receive others until the day of sailing. She has fine accommodations.

The wind yesterday was from E. to E. N. E., and fresh, with rain at sunset. The steamships Empire City, for Havana and New-Orleans, anchored at Quarantine; the Marion, for Charleston, and Roanoke, for Richmond, passed the Narrows, but probably anchored in the Lower Bay.

The pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11, came up from Station duty outside the Hook, and reported that it was blowing a gale, with very heavy sea.

SHORT PASSAGES.—The ships Constitution, from Liverpool Oct. 16, Jeremiah Thompson, from do. Oct. 13, and Isaac Bell, from London Oct. 16, arrived at this port yesterday.

The supplement, No. 13, of the New-York *Marine Register*, published by Messrs. R. C. Root, Anthony & Co., for the volume of 1858, has been issued. It is printed upon fine paper, in its accustomed handsome typography, and contains a large list of vessels not heretofore registered. No. 16 Nassau-st.

Supplement No. 8, for November, of the New-York *Marine Register and American Lloyds*, is out. It is now published by E. and G. W. Blunt, and the Board of Marine Inspectors is composed of Jabez Williams, ship builder, and Captains James C. Luce and Olney Lovett, in addition to the compilers, Messrs. Taylor, Hartshorne and King. The November number contains a long list of new vessels, and others not before registered.

The ships Ocean Telegraph, for San Francisco, and Isaac Wright, for Liverpool, are both at anchor in the North River.

MOBILE, Nov 2.—The ship burnt in Mobile Bay was the Cornelia Lawrence, Capt. Knapp, of New-York, with 800 bales of hay. The C. L. was built in New-York in 1854, registered 1,474 tons, rated A 1, owned by A. M. Lawrence, of this City, and valued at $80,000.

NORFOLK, Nov. 1.—The Br. schr. Lane, from Falmouth, Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood, &c., bound to New-York, put in here in distress, leaky, and mainmast sprung; is about to discharge.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

GALVESTON, Oct. 26.—The ship W. H. Wharlton, of New-York, Capt. Moss, on her passage from Liverpool to this port, was knocked down at sea; two masts are sprung, and lost some of her sails. She has just discharged, and an examination will probably be made to-day.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 2—Arr. ships Holyrood, from Liverpool; Abner Stetson, from New-York; Cumberland, from do.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Nicholas Biddle, from New-York; brig Trindelin, Kopp, from Rockland.

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Arr. ships Robert Harding, Foster, Calcutta; Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans; barks Trinity, Leask, Galveston; D. Kimball, Linnell, New-Orleans; John Winthrop, from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3—Arr. ships Logan, from Liverpool; Creole, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2—Arr. ship Mount Blanc, from New-York.

The brig Kate Anderson, from Curacoa, bound to New-York, has put in here in a leaking condition, and will have to undergo repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Ben Dunning—brig, of Portland, was seen, off Nantucket, strg. S., Nov. 2.

Emeline—schr., of Marblehead, was seen, laying to, Oct. 27, lat. 44 16, lon. 52 47.

Robin—brig, 9 ds. from Savannah for Frankfort, Nov. 1, lat. 39, lon. [illegible]

VERSES TO MY FIRST-BORN.

BY THE YOUNG MOTHER.

My cherish'd infant! image of thy sire!
Sleep on the bosom which thy small lip presses;
Sleep, little one, and close those eyes of fire,
Those eyelets which the weight of sleep oppresses.

Sweet pet! dear little one! may slumber lend thee
Delights which I must never more enjoy!
I watch o'er thee, to nourish and defend thee,
And count these vigils sweet, for thee, my boy.

Sleep, infant, sleep! my solace and my treasure!
Sleep on my breast, the breast which gladly bore thee!
And though thy words can give this heart no pleasure,
It loves to see thy thousand smiles come o'er thee.

Yes, thou wilt smile, dear pet! when thou awakest,
Yes, thou wilt smile, to see my joyful guise;
Thy mother's face thou never now mistakest,
And thou hast learned to look into her eyes.

What! do thy little fingers leave the breast,
The fountain which thy small lips press'd at pleasure?
Couldst thou exhaust it, pledge of passion blest!
Even then thou couldst not know my fond love's measure.

My gentle son! sweet child, whom I adore!
My infant love! my comfort, my delight!
I gaze on thee, and gazing o'er and o'er,
I blame the quick return of every night.

His little arms stretch forth—sleep o'er him steals—
His eye is closed—he sleeps—how still his breath!
But for the tints his flowery cheek reveals,
He seems to slumber in the arms of death.

Awake, my child!—I tremble with affright!—
Awaken!—Fatal thought, thou art no more—
My child! one moment gaze upon the light,
And e'en with thy repose my life restore.

Blest error! still he sleeps—I breathe again—
May gentle dreams delight his calm repose!
But when will he, for whom I sigh—oh, when
Will he, beside me, watch thine eyes unclose?

We have been happy infants, as *thou* art;
Sad reason will destroy the dream too soon;
Sleep in the calm repose that stills thy heart,
Ere long its very memory will be gone!

ALARIC;

OR,

THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

A SICILIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES.

CHAPTER II,—CONTINUED.

At this juncture Bellerus returned in haste, and there was a look of trouble upon his brow. He closed the door behind him, and then turned towards our hero.

"Alaric," he said, evidently striving to assume a calmness which he did not feel, "have you any reason to suppose that your entrance into the city this evening was particularly noticed?"

"Why do you ask?" demanded the youth.

"I'll tell you," answered Bellerus. "I have just come from the inn near the Temple of Diana, where I overheard a conversation between two soldiers who had just come from the Southern gate. They said that a Greek vessel was seen upon the coast this morning, and that some one landed from her. I also made out, from their conversation, that the King had been informed of the fact, and that he had given orders that every stranger who entered the city should be watched, and intelligence of his whereabouts conveyed to him."

"Then I may be assured that I have been followed," said our hero, "for I suspected it while on my way hither."

"And if such be the case," said Bellerus, "we shall hear more from it."

"But before we wait for that we'll take some steps of our own," cried Ianthe. "Some safe hiding-place must be found."

Alaric was upon the point of speaking when a loud knocking was heard without, and a voice demanded entrance, in the name of the king.

"Fly! fly!" cried Ianthe, seizing her lover by the arm."

"Hold," spoke Bellerus, who became calm in the presence of this necessity. "If he flies he will not escape now, for our house may be watched upon all hands; and if he is caught in the act of fleeing, a deeper and more deadly suspicion may fasten upon him."

Another thundering knock was heard, and Bellerus started towards the door.

"We must meet it now," he said, "though I wish I had known your coming had been noticed. Ianthe, you had better withdraw."

"Not while——"

"Hush! In this I must be the judge. For the good of him you love I bid you seek your own apartment."

"Aye," added the youth, leading her towards the inner court, "do as he bids you. I shall be safe enough. At all events, I will see you again."

He kissed her and blessed her; and she passed from the apartment just as the host unbarred and opened the outer door. She stooped and caught hold of her lover by the hand ere she left him, and, with a heavy fear upon her heart, she asked him to be careful.

"The thought of thee shall be inducement enough to that end," he replied. "And now may the gods be with us both."

In a few moments more Bellerus returned, and with him came four soldiers. They were stout, hard-looking men, whose hearts performed no other office than to furnish them with animal life that they might do the bidding of their master. One, who wore the uniform of a lieutenant, advanced from his companions, and gazed into our hero's face.

"You entered the city this evening?" he said.

Alaric hesitated for a moment, but during that short moment his mind was made up. He quickly judged that any falsehood might only injure him, and he resolved to tell the whole truth.

"I did," he answered.

"And you landed from a Greek vessel this morning?"

"Yes."

"Then you will go with us to the royal palace."

"But why is this?"

"Because the king has so commanded."

"Shall I see him to-night?"

"We came not to answer questions—only to command your attendance at the palace," said the lieutenant, gruffly.

"Our gracious monarch will evidently see you to-night," interposed Bellerus, who saw the flash of indignation in Alaric's eye, and feared that he might make matters worse by giving way to his feelings.

The youth saw the old man's meaning, and he curbed his rising emotions.

"Are you ready to go?" asked the officer.

"At any moment."

"Then we have nothing further to detain us here."

Alaric put on his cap, and as they passed out through the narrow passage Bellerus found an opportunity to whisper in his ear:

"Be cautious—keep a guard upon your tongue—mention not Ianthe's name, nor suffer any allusion to her to drop from your tongue. Let us hope that the danger is not great."

And yet there was a tremulousness in his tone—a terror in his very breathing—that belied the words of hope he spoke. Until this moment the youth had not felt serious alarm, but, as he caught the look of horror upon the honest artisan's face, the bolt struck to his own heart.

"The gods be with thee!" spoke Bellerus, as they reached the porch.

But Alaric made no reply. At that moment a weighty thought was upon him, and before he could call his senses back for an answer he was hurried out into the street. The officer walked by his side, while one of the soldiers led the way, and the other two fell in behind.

A variety of thoughts occupied Alaric's mind as he passed on through the narrow, dimly-lighted streets. He remembered how he had seen his father cut down, and how his brother had been butchered; and the same bloody tyrant who had done it had now sent for him. Is it a wonder that, with all his bravery, the youth felt a cold chill creeping about his heart as he approached the lair of the remorseless monarch?

CHAPTER III.

DARKNESS AND DOOM.

Pyrrho, King of Sicily, sat upon his throne of gold and precious stones, and about him were a few of the hardened, cruel, subservient men whom he dared to trust. He was a middle-aged man, short and clumsy in stature, with a face broad and brutal in its expression, and strongly marked by dissipation and debauchery. If he had ever possessed the assurance of a brave man he had lost it now, and his only hopes of safety were in the willing swords about him, and in the terror which his cruelty inspired. The light from three huge chandeliers of massive gold cast a strange lustre over the large apartment—the beams being here reflected from polished mirrors, there from pillars of marble and porphyry, and anon taking deeper hues from the guady tapestry that hung upon the walls.

"I would like to know who this stranger can be," said the monarch, turning to his chamberlain. "Ah—here comes the lieutenant. We shall see."

There was a movement among the guard at the lower end of the chamber, and presently an officer approached the throne, leading Alaric by the arm.

"Is he unarmed?" the king cried, as his eye rested upon the youth's tall and sinewy frame.

"He is, sire. We found only a simple sword upon him, and that we took from him."

A contemptuous look overspread the youth's face as he thus found a monarch so fearful; but when he gazed full upon the features of the tyrant who had slain his loved kindred, [illegible] swept over his noble brow, [illegible] his dark eye.

"Ye gods!" gasped the king, as he caught a full view of the youth's face, with this deep expression from the soul upon it, "what have we here? Come no nearer! guard him well! Who art thou?"

Had the sword of death been at that moment suspended over our hero's head, and ready to fall at a breath, he could not have curbed the emotions that swelled in his soul. In all his nature there was not one principle or incentive that could lead him to bow and cringe before one whom he so utterly despised and detested. Had he thought of the future he might have spoken differently, but he thought only of the present and the past—he thought only of the bloody wrongs which had been done, and he allowed his soul to have full sway.

"I am Alaric," he answered, looking full into Pyrrho's face.

"*Alaric! Alaric!* What Alaric art thou?"

"Hold, sire," interposed the chamberlain, who had been regarding the youth narrowly. "Methinks thou shouldst know that face. He is the son of Orneus."

"Ha! Now, by the gods, I know him!" cried the king, starting up from his seat, but quickly sinking back again. "Art thou the son of the patrician Orneus?"

"When my noble father lived I was his son," the prisoner replied.

"And when your noble father died you fled from the country?" said the monarch, with sarcastic emphasis upon the words he had repeated from the youth's speech.

"I did flee," was the reply.

"And have you been absent ever since?"

"I have."

"Where?"

"In Greece."

"Why hast thou returned now?"

"To see the land of my birth."

"Who came with thee?"

"I landed alone upon these shores, your majesty, and had no thought but to find a friend; and then, if need be, to leave the country again."

"And who is the friend you sought?"

"A bosom friend of my early youth, whose influence extends not beyond the walls of her home."

"Ah—a female, eh?"

"Yes."

"And lives she with the artisan Bellerus?"

"I went there to seek her!"

"And there you found her?"

"I heard of her there."

"Answer me!" cried the King in a voice of rage. "By the sacred crown of Jupiter, thou hadst better bite off thine own head than answer me again as thou hast done. Who is the maiden thou hast come to seek?"

Alaric hesitated ere he replied to this. He remembered the warning he had received from Bellerus, and he began to feel that he had been too rash in his speech. But he had no choice now. If he refused to answer, the king could easily send to the dwelling of the mason, and thus matters might be only made worse.

"She is the daughter of Bellerus," he finally said.

The monarch gazed into the youth's face for some moments without speaking. There was a look of deadly meaning upon his hard features, and his fingers moved nervously over his knees. At length he turned to his chamberlain and said:

"This is a curious freak of circumstance. But the young man is like a stranger in our city, and we must provide for him—at least for awhile." Then turning to Alaric, he added:

"Since I have had thee brought hither against thy will, thou shalt be provided for during the night."

"I can easily provide for myself, sire."

"Aye—but we do not choose that thou shouldst be put to that inconvenience. We have room enough, and to spare, and it will afford us true gratification to know that thou art cared for."

Alaric could not mistake the meaning of these words. The look which accompanied them was a sufficient key to their import. But he could do nothing now to help himself. He could only trust to circumstances as they should present themselves.

The King called one of his officers to his side and whispered something into his ear, and then turned once more to the youth:

"It is waxing late now, and we all have need of rest," he said; "so thou shalt be conducted to a place of safety until the morrow."

"But, sire," interposed our hero, "why should you keep me here to-night? I can be found when you want me."

"We are not so sure of that. But it is our will that you remain. Hippon, you will conduct him to a place of rest, and report to me when thou hast done it."

The man thus addressed approached our hero, and placed his hand upon him arm.

"Come," he said.

Alaric started as heard the tones ot that voice, for they sounded like a knell. The word was not spoken as speaks one who leads a guest to a quiet chamber.

"Go with him," spoke the king.

Alaric turned, and was led away. In an ante-room his conductor was joined by four dark, sinister-looking men, who had more the appearance of common ruffians than waiters upon a king, and then he was seized by both his arms, and hurried on through a vaulted passage to a dimly-lighted corridor. Presently the officer, who was Hippon, the jailer, stopped at a deep niche, where a guard was posted, and procured a torch, by the glaring light of which he led on once more.

On, through dark and narrow passages—and down, down, down, long and steep stairways, the youth was led; and when his conductors finally stopped, Hippon opened a door of solid metal, which swung out from a jagged wall, and the prisoner was forced roughly in, and the massive door was closed. It was shut with a dull, heavy sound, the reverberations being drunk up by the solid walls as soon as they fell upon the air—and the prisoner was left in utter darkness. He closed his eyes, and then opened them again, to see if some glimmer might not be found to break the horrible gloom; but it was all in vain. He groped his way to the wall, and leaned against it for support, for there was no seat save the floor.

The youth was not long in making up his mind that he had been doomed to death. He knew the character of the monarch, and that no deed would be too evil for him. He knew, also, how fear could make the tyrant more cruel than before, and to what deeds of darkness the fear-stricken usurper can descend.

It was a terrible thought, and for a while Alaric was inclined to blame himself for what he had done; but when he came to reflect upon the transactions of the day, he could not see how the present result could have been avoided. It had flown from causes over which he could have exercised no control without the power of foreknowledge. He thought of Ianthe, and he wondered if he should ever see her again. The chances were against it, but he was not prepared to give up all hope. He had just started to grope his way around the slimy wall, when he heard the sound of footsteps without, and presently the moving of bolts fell upon his ear. In a few moments more the door of his dungeon was opened, and three men entered one of them bearing a flaming torch. They were huge fellows, clad in sombre garbs, and each bore a naked sword in his hand.

Alaric recognized those garbs, for he had seen them years before, and he knew that only the executioners were them! The moment his eye rested upon the grim visitors, he knew that his doom had been spoken, and that the time for execution had come! Instinctively he placed his hand upon his hip, but there was no weapon there. He was all unarmed, and seemingly powerless against the gigantic ruffians. The man who held the torch lerned it up against the wall, where a projecting point of rock helped support it, and then the three approached the prisoner.

"How now," spoke Alaric. "What is your business here?"

"A foul business, you'd say, if you knew it, my master," replied the leader of the infernal trio, in an unfeeling tone; "but when 'tis done, we'll do it so well, you won't know we've done it at all."

"I am to die!" the youth said, with his hands clapsed upon his bosom.

"We've all got to die some time, and those who die first will get the sooner out of a very wicked world. And since you know what's coming, I suppose you'll take it as easily as possible."

What a lifetime of thought and feeling was crowded into the next moment! The three gleaming swords were raised, and the doomed youth saw them pointing surely towards his heart. There was no escape by flight, for between him and the door advanced the workmen of death! There was no hope in his own strength of body and limb, for, unarmed as he was, the power opposed to him was unconquerable. So he leaned back against the reeking wall, and shut the horrid monsters from his sight.

The above is the commencement of Mr. COBB's great story, which is now being published in the New-York Ledger. We give this as a sample; but it is only the beginning of this most interesting, fascinating and absorbing tale—the balance or continuation of it can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of November 13, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy at any news office, the publisher of the *Ledger* will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to ROBERT BONNER, publisher, No. 44 Ann-street, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

LOST UPON THE PRAIRIES.

AN ADVENTURE IN WESTERN TEXAS.

We had a day of exciting sport, as was evident by the shaggy robes that lay in a pile upon the ground, awaiting the stretching process on the morrow, and the festoons of red meat, hanging from limb to limb of the great trees.

With quickened pulses, and appetites sharpened by the healthful exercise and the pure breeze of the plains, we had gathered, a cheerful group, around our camp-fire. In front of the glowing embers large, juicy slices of young buffalo-meat were roasting, and filling the cool, evening air with a hunger-provoking fragrance.

We were a wide-awake little party, who, the day before, had established our camp in a beautiful grove of oaks, in the midst of the buffalo range, which extends from the upper Brazos to the head waters of the Neuces, and westward to the banks of the Rio Bravo.

Our suppers were soon disposed of, and each man having filled his clay pipe, placed himself in the most convenient position for a comfortable enjoyment of the fragrant weed.

We had in our company a number of old Texians. These men, whose experiences were many and exciting, were always ready to amuse the circle around the camp-fire by the recital of them; and Ben Walker, an old, [illegible] for a story.

"Very well, boys," was his prompt reply, "I have no objection to spin a short yarn, if it will be [illegible] isfaction; and if I can't amuse you, [illegible] talk some of you asleep.

"As I have been laying here, looking out upon [illegible] calm scene, which looks as if a storm had [illegible] visited it," continued the old hunter, "I could [illegible] help calling to mind the time, many years ago, [illegible] I was lost out here, upon this same prairie, but a [illegible] more to the westward.

"You must know," he went on, "that I first came to this country in '21; a time when no white men [illegible] settled anywhere west of old Fort Gaines, in Louisiana. My mother and only sister having suddenly died, and the old, familiar scenes at home becoming cheerless to my father, he sold the place, and, accompanied by myself and a few of the old family negroes, started a small plantation on the Sabine, near Gaines' ferry, on the old San Antonio trail. But after Col. Austin established his colony at San Felipe, on the Brazos, we pulled up stakes, and for the sake of American neighborhood, settled on that stream. It was while journeying from the Sabine to our new home that I first beheld one of those glorious expanses of waving verdure, over which I had so often longed to spur my steed.

"Between the Sabine and the Trinity, we traveled over rolling praries of small extent, frequently interspersed with timber islands, and [illegible] with thick groves of oaks and sweet gums. [illegible] was not till we had passed the latter stream, [illegible] cleared the tangled forest which springs from [illegible] lific bottom, and extends for miles westward, [illegible] struck the extensive prairies of Middle Texas. [illegible] far as the eye could reach, it could take in [illegible] but green, extended plain, and the blue, cloud[illegible] above. For days we rode through the grassy [illegible] of that verdant sea, encamping at night in the knots of live oaks, where we were always [illegible] finding a gushing spring, or standing water.

"But when I afterwards heard, from our [illegible] neighbors, of these still wider plains, where, [illegible] and days, one might travel, out of sight of land, [illegible] were, I determined to join some party of natives [illegible] ders, bound from San Antonio, and from the [illegible] Matamoras, to behold this wonderful region.

"I was not long waiting for the coveted opportunity, for it was about the season for the buffalo [illegible] come down to feed upon the mesquite grass, [illegible] there was danger of encountering parties of I[illegible] out upon their Winter hunt, my company was [illegible] accepted, as adding one more to their number, [illegible] far increasing their means of defence.

"The day we passed the Nueces, as the sky [illegible] overcast with clouds, and a norther threatened [illegible] come down upon us, we made an early camp, [illegible] last clump of timber to be found for many [illegible] west of that portion of the river.

"While I was in the act of stripping my horse [illegible] vious to pinning him out to grass, I happened [illegible] my eyes over the prairie, and detected, in [illegible] tance, a small herd of buffaloes, moving [illegible] towards the narrow belt of timber which, not [illegible] marked the course of the river. Their instinct [illegible] ed them to seek the wood for protection against [illegible] chilling breath of the approaching storm.

"I had never yet killed one of those animals, [illegible] though long ambitious of doing so. Therefore, [illegible] ly retightening the girth of my saddle, I remounted, and giving spur to my horse, bounded swiftly [illegible] the prairie in chase of the herd. They were [illegible] from the westward, while our camp was [illegible] their line of progress. So, striking off obliquely [illegible] the northward, I hoped to intercept them long [illegible] they could reach the timber.

"The weather, as is always the case previous [illegible] Winter norther in this region, was excessively [illegible] and sultry; not a breath of air was stirring, [illegible] buffaloes, therefore, were traveling but slowly, [illegible] occasionally halting to snatch a mouthful of [illegible] mesquite grass as they moved along.

"Keeping a slight swell of the prairie between [illegible] and myself, I had come almost upon them before [illegible] caught scent of me. Then pricking my half-[illegible] his utmost speed, I dashed in front of the now [illegible] animals, and halting for an instant, leveled my [illegible] and singling out the leader of the herd, fired. [illegible] huge animal shook the leaden pellet from his [illegible] brow, as if it had been a fly only, (for I had [illegible] aimed at his only invulnerable part,) and, with [illegible] dened roar, kept on his course.

"My horse, as much unused to the chase as [illegible] now became alarmed, and before I could recover [illegible] reins, dashed directly across the path of the frightened animals. Seeing the imminent danger we were [illegible] being thrown down by the headlong crowd, and [illegible] pled beneath their thundering tread, I buried [illegible] rowls deep into his panting flanks, hoping to clear the herd, and pass beyond on the northern side of it. I had almost succeeded in doing this; the leading animals had rushed past me; but as I was upon the [illegible] of congratulating myself upon my fortunate escape from a fearful death, a sudden turn, taken by the leaders of the herd, followed, of course, by [illegible] the rear, brought a huge cow in collision [illegible] horse.

"I felt myself dashed headlong from my saddle, [illegible] for an instant borne rapidly along; a crushing [illegible] ning sound filled my ears; I have an indistinct [illegible] lection of clinging for a moment to a hairy [illegible] nence, and then a sensation of flying through [illegible] and being dashed breathlesss to the ground.

"I know not how many hours I lay in this [illegible] but I was at length aroused to consciousness by [illegible] sation of pain, which, dull and heavy at first, [illegible] by degrees to increase in intensity; and when [illegible] fairly awakened to the knowledge of my situation, [illegible] became excruciating.

"I was alone. Darkness surrounded me. [illegible] skies over me were black with lowering clouds, [illegible] the fierce norther, which had been threatening, [illegible] now swept in wrath over the wide prairie.

"My clothes were saturated with the freezing [illegible] and every joint in my body was stiffened by the [illegible] With a painful effort, I raised myself into a [illegible] position. My left hand, on attempting to use [illegible] found was helpless; the forearm was badly fra[illegible] and swollen. With another effort I tried to [illegible] feet, for I knew that death was inevitable [illegible] mained where I was, upon the damp ground, ex[illegible] to the merciless norther. The cold was extreme, [illegible] the air was thick with the wintry sleet. At [illegible] after several ineffectual trials, I stood erect. [illegible] limbs, with the exception of my broken arm, [illegible] uninjured by my fall. I made a sling with my [illegible] kerchief, in which I found some relief for the [illegible] tured member, and then, turning my back to the [illegible] ting wind, started, as I supposed, in the direction of the camp.

"I remembered the course I had ridden to in[illegible] the herd, and the relative position of the timber [illegible] I had left my companions, and had no doubt [illegible] walk directly to the fire.

"I had gone but a few yards when I stumbled against something which gave out a metallic [illegible] and groping in the dark I found my rifle. But [illegible] too weak to carry it; I drove the end of the [illegible] deep into the wet soil, with the breech upward, and moved on.

"A little further and I distinguished, directly before me, the outlines of a dark body lying upon the ground. It proved to be my poor horse; he was [illegible] Poor fellow; it had gone harder with him than with his master. I managed to unstrap my blanket [illegible] the saddle, and taking it, with my water-gourd, [illegible] still remained attached to the pommel, and [illegible] started forward.

"I continued to travel painfully along, still [illegible] the storm behind me. But no cheering [illegible] greeted my longing eyes. Could I have [illegible] little grove, in the darkness? I had certainly [illegible] eled far enough to reach it. But I could [illegible] now, to await the light of day; for the [illegible] motion I could make was necessary to [illegible] blood from congealing in my veins. Hour after [illegible] I toiled along, before the pitiless storm, that [illegible] me onward; and if, for a moment, I halted to [illegible] aching limbs, a still more furious blast warned me of danger.

"All that live-long night, I dragged my weary [illegible] through the sleet-stiffened grass; and when [illegible] the day returned, gloomy, and overcast with [illegible] I found myself the only living creature within the [illegible] cle of the horizon—for all of animal life had long [illegible] sought the shelter of the distant timber. [illegible] leaden sky hung threateningly above me, and on [illegible] hand stretched the cheerless, sleet-enveloped [illegible] while the relentless storm-god was yet abroad [illegible] his fierceness.

"Still with my back to the cutting sleet, [illegible] face to the south, I kept on. The hours of day [illegible] heavily away; and still no prospect of a [illegible] that wild tempest. The position of the sun [illegible] be detected, for the leaden clouds spread [illegible] sky, a uniformly impenetrable veil. My exhausted limbs could bear me but a little longer. At [illegible] every step, I fell, measuring my length in the [illegible] rated and partially frozen grass. The pain [illegible] fractured arm was excrutiating in the extreme, [illegible] as I fell with it under my body, I could hear the [illegible] ing of the broken bones, upon each other, [illegible] lacerated the flesh. I was about to yield to [illegible] and throw myself upon the ground, and await [illegible] grim messenger, who could not be far off. [illegible] more look in the distance before me—and oh! [illegible] hope-reviving sight!—directly before me a [illegible] stretch of heavy timber beckoned me onward. [illegible] shipwrecked mariner, clinging to his sinking [illegible] never greeted with more true joy the stanch [illegible] bearing down to his relief, than I did the [illegible] sight of that distant grove. A new vigor was [illegible] ed to my limbs; in that blissful moment I forgot [illegible] pain, or fatigue, and with a redoubled energy [illegible] strength, hastened toward the promised [illegible] Under its kind protection from the freezing [illegible] I could kindle a fire, and obtain the rest I so [illegible] required.

"As I approached the timber, I thought I [illegible] sounds as of voices hailing in the distance, [illegible] storm-wind filling my ears, I fancied it might be [illegible] an effect of my excitement—the hallucination of [illegible] over-wrought brain. But no! I could not be [illegible] ken; for there were horses within the grove [illegible] wild Mustangs, for they were evidently staked [illegible] with lariets;—and from the southern side of the [illegible] ber, I could see the smoke of fires. The place [illegible] was peopled; and with renewed energy and [illegible] I hastened forward. As I came nearer, I found [illegible] numbers of horses; some hoppled out, others [illegible] to the ends of long leathern ropes, fastened to [illegible] trees;—and beyond,—deeper within the dark [illegible] what do I see! Certainly not the camp-fires of [illegible] can traders, as I had fondly hoped,—but the tall, [illegible] shaped, leathern tents of a numerous party of [illegible] dians! I had escaped death from the merciless [illegible] upon the wide prairie, to meet it here, at the hands of a more relentless enemy! And with this discovery, another sudden destruction of my hope, returned [illegible] crushing weight, all my former exhaustion [illegible] pair; and throwing myself recklessly upon the ground, within the edge of the timber, I closed [illegible] eyes, praying for the cold hand of death to end my bitter sufferings.

For the continuation of the above narrative, [illegible] week's issue of the New-York Ledger, which [illegible] ready and for sale at all the news offices. It contains the whole of this narrative.